INTERNATIONAL

DAY'S WEATHER — PARIS: Occasional ers. Temp. 50-43 (10-6). Tomorrow fair. rday's temp. 63-55 (17-13). LONDON: able cloudiness. Temp. 52-32 (11-0). To- ow occasional rain. Yesterday's temp. 48-45 . CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Partly ly. Temp. 68-37 (20-3). NEW YORK: Fair. p. 58-39 (15-4). Yesterday's temp. 57-41).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

Herald Tribune

Austria ..... 6 S
Belgium ..... 10 B.F.
Denmark ..... 1.75 D.Kr.
France ..... 1.00 Fr.
Egypt ..... 12 P.T.
Germany ..... 0.75 D.M.
Great Britain 1/6
Greece ..... 8 Drs.
Iran ..... 20 Rials
Ireland 1/9
Italy ..... 130 Lire
Israel 1,51.00
Lebanon ..... 75 P.
Libya ..... 9 Plast.
Luxembourg ..... 10 L.Fr.
Morocco ..... 1.20 Dh.
Netherlands ..... 0.85 Fior.
Nigeria 2/6
Norway ..... 1.75 N.Kr.
Portugal ..... 6 Esc.
Spain ..... 15 Ptas.
Sweden ..... 1.50 S.Kr.
Switzerland ..... 1.00 S.Fr.
Turkey ..... 2.50 T.L.
U.S. Military 50.15
Yugoslavia ..... 3.00 D.

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

27,000 * * PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1969 Established 1887

Nixon Asks Nation for Support As He Pursues His Pullout Plan



United Press International.
President Nixon delivering his Vietnam message.



United Press International.
POPULAR SUPPORT—President Nixon displaying the stacks of telegrams he received in support of his speech on the Vietnam war, including one wire "from some fellow in Colorado" with 20,066 signatures on it.

Hanoi Troops Break 9-Week Fighting Lull

SAIGON, Nov. 4 (AP).—North Vietnamese troops broke a nine-week lull in major battlefield engagements last night, hours before President Nixon warned that "Hanoi could make no greater mistake than to assume that an increase in violence will be to its own advantage."

Allied headquarters reported at least 45 Communist rocket and mortar attacks overnight and a half-dozen infantry assaults centered in the 2d and 3d Military Corps Zones that stretch from Saigon into the southern central highlands.

These two zones border Cambodia, where a large North Vietnamese buildup is reported.

A spokesman for the United States command said there was no evidence that the sharp increase in Communist-initiated actions was designed as a psychological or propaganda ploy to counter Mr. Nixon's nation-wide television-radio address in the United States that appealed for home-front support of his Vietnam policy.

The Communist command was aware that Mr. Nixon would make a major policy address on Nov. 3, since the White House had announced this more than three weeks in advance. The Communists in the past have launched attacks to coincide with important events.

Attacks Anticipated

For the most part, however, Allied intelligence had been anticipating for several weeks increased attacks marking the beginning of the Communist winter-spring campaign.

North Vietnamese troops attacked at least four American bases north of Saigon and an American night bivouac in the central highlands and lost 180 troops killed in the assaults, U.S. spokesmen said.

Initial reports put American casualties at four killed and 61 wounded in five ground assaults. Two American 105-millimeter howitzers also were damaged.

The Americans captured at least seven prisoners during the fighting north of Saigon and after interrogation identified the attacking troops as being from units of the North Vietnamese 7th Division and the Viet Cong 9th Division. These are two of the four main-force Communist divisions massed along the Cambodian border north of Saigon in the 3d Zone.

North Vietnamese troops also attacked two different South Vietnamese positions in the southern central highlands. Field reports said five South Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 13 wounded. At least eight North Vietnamese were known dead.

The U.S. command said 16 of the 45 rocket and mortar attacks reported overnight were against U.S. units or installations, and wounded an additional 23 Americans.

South Vietnamese spokesmen said that among the Communist targets were five provincial capitals and five district towns. Two civilians were reported killed and 26 wounded.

New fighting was also reported to have broken out near the Green Beret camp at Duc Lap on the Cambodian border in a region where three U.S. artillery bases had to be abandoned last weekend under heavy Communist pressure.

In the central highlands along the Cambodian border, a large force of South Vietnamese infantry was reported in contact with North Vietnamese soldiers about four miles south of Duc Lap.

Options Open On Pace of Withdrawal

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (NYT).—President Nixon pleaded last night for domestic support as he persists in his effort to find peace in Vietnam and unfolds what he said was a plan to bring home all United States ground combat forces on an orderly but secret timetable.

It was the first time Mr. Nixon spoke of a plan to recall all combat infantry units—though he set no deadline—and the first time he referred to a private timetable, though he did not commit himself to a definite pace. He made clear that his policies now remained the same as the ones he outlined last May, the only difference being that a recent enemy restraint on the battlefield had rendered the withdrawal timetable "more optimistic."

Delivering his long-awaited report on Vietnam policy by television and radio from the White House, Mr. Nixon rejected "precipitate withdrawal" as a prescription for "a disaster of immense magnitude." He said the enemy alone bore responsibility for the deadlocked negotiations and offered in evidence some of his hitherto private diplomatic initiatives, including an exchange of letters with the late president of North Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh.

Measured Pace

If a settlement cannot be negotiated, Mr. Nixon reiterated, then the nation's responsibility to its allies and to the peace of the world requires a measured pace of disengagement. That pace, the President said again, would be geared to the ability of the South Vietnamese forces to take over combat duties and to the level of combat imposed by the enemy.

Though the emphasis on a deliberate plan to find a lasting peace was clearly addressed to impatient critics of his tactics in the Congress and around the country, the President resisted most of the critics' advice for a bold new initiative or announcement, from unilateral cease-fires to a public timetable of withdrawal.

In fact, the President placed some of the burden for success of his plan on the cooperation of his critics.

"I pledged in my campaign for the presidency to end the war in a way that we could win the peace," he said. "I have initiated a plan of action which will enable me to keep that pledge.

"The more support I can have from the American people, the sooner that pledge can be redeemed, for the more divided we are at home, the less likely the enemy is to negotiate in Paris.

'United for Peace'

"Let us be united for peace. Let us also be united against defeat. Because let us understand: North Vietnam cannot defeat or humiliate the United States. Only Americans can do that."

Taking only oblique notice of the massive Oct. 15 moratorium and other demonstrations for peace, Mr. Nixon said he would be untrue to his oath of office and obligations if he allowed national policy "to be dictated by the minority" who counsel defeat in Vietnam and "who attempt to impose it on the nation by mounting demonstrations in the street."

As a White House aide remarked in advising reporters that Mr. Nixon was holding to his deliberate course in Vietnam, the President had decided to do "what was right and not what was new."

The President began his speech by listing reasons why he had de-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

—Nixon-Ho Exchange of Letters—

In his address on Vietnam, President Nixon refers to an exchange of correspondence he had with President Ho Chi Minh whose letter was received just before his death. This is the text of the letters.

July 15, 1969.

His Excellency
Ho Chi Minh
President
Democratic Republic of Vietnam
Hanoi

Dear Mr. President,

I realize that it is difficult to communicate meaningfully across the gulf of four years of war. But precisely because of this gulf, I wanted to take this opportunity to reaffirm in all solemnity my desire to work for a just peace. I deeply believe that the war in Vietnam has gone on too long and delay in bringing it to an end can benefit no one—least of all the people of Vietnam. My speech on May 14 laid out a proposal which I believe is fair to all parties. Other proposals have been made which attempt to give the people of South Vietnam an opportunity to choose their own future. These proposals take into account the reasonable conditions of all sides. But we stand ready to discuss other programs as well, specifically the 10-point program of the NLF.

As I have said repeatedly, there is nothing to be gained by waiting. Delay can only increase the dangers and multiply the suffering.

The time has come to move forward at the conference table toward an early resolution of this tragic war. You will find us forthcoming and open-minded in a common effort to bring the blessings of peace to the brave people of Vietnam. Let history record that at this critical juncture, both sides turned their face toward peace rather than toward conflict and war.

Sincerely,
s/ Richard Nixon

Hanoi, 25 Aug., 1969
(Received in Paris Aug. 30)

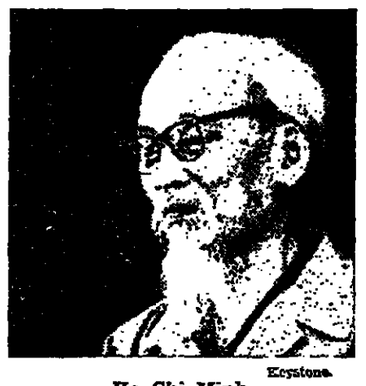
To His Excellency Richard Milhous Nixon
President of the United States
Washington

Mr. President,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter.

The war of aggression of the United States against our people, violating our fundamental national rights, still continues in South Vietnam. The United States continues to intensify military operations, the B-52 bombings and the use of toxic chemical products multiply the crimes against the Vietnamese people. The longer the war goes on, the more it accumulates the mourning and burdens of the American people. I am extremely indignant at the losses and destructions caused by the American troops to our people and our country. I am also deeply touched at the rising toll of death of young Americans who have fallen in Vietnam by reason of the policy of American governing circles.

Our Vietnamese people are deeply devoted to peace, a real peace with independence and real freedom. They are determined to fight to the end, without fearing the sacrifices and difficulties in order to defend their country and their sacred national rights. The overall solution in ten points of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam is a logical and reasonable basis for the settlement of the Vietnamese problem. It has earned the sympathy and support of the peoples of the world.



Keystone
Ho Chi Minh

In your letter you have expressed the desire to act for a just peace. For this the United States must cease the war of aggression and withdraw their troops from South Vietnam, respect the right of the population of the south and of the Vietnamese nation to dispose of themselves, without foreign influence. This is the correct manner of solving the Vietnamese problem in conformity with the national rights of the Vietnamese people, the interests of the United States and the hopes for peace of the peoples of the world. This is the path that will allow the United States to get out of the war with honor.

With good will on both sides we might arrive at common efforts in view of finding a correct solution of the Vietnamese problem.

Sincerely,
s/ Ho Chi Minh

With Note of Frustration Evident

Congress Reaction Split on Predictable Lines

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Congressional reaction today to President Nixon's Vietnam speech was mixed and for the most part followed predictable lines. Sen. J. William Fulbright, one of the most influential critics of administration policy, said that he was disappointed by the speech and that the Foreign Relations Committee, which he heads, will go ahead with Vietnam hearings that were postponed when the president's impending speech was announced.

The hawks in Congress, however, backed the president without reservation. Sen. Barry Goldwater called the speech "one of the most honest reports any chief executive ever has made" and said "I concur 100 percent with his conclusions."

Sen. Gerald R. Ford, the House Republican leader, said the best way for the United States to achieve peace in Vietnam, and discourage Communist aggression elsewhere, is to "show strong support for Mr. Nixon's Vietnam policy in this moment of crisis."

Meanwhile, 100 House members—50 Democrats and 50 Republicans—introduced a resolution backing Mr. Nixon's search for a "just peace."

The document was drawn up and circulated for support before last night's presidential address.

Its chief sponsor, Rep. Jim Wright, D., Texas, said today that House approval of the resolution would mean "the silent majority [were] speaking up for the president's efforts."

Two Democratic co-sponsors of the measure, however, expressed disappointment in the speech, with one, Rep. John E. Moss (Calif.) calling it "a hardening of the line."

On the other side of the Capitol, Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) said that "frankly there was nothing new in the speech," adding, "I didn't detect any hope as I had, in effect, prayed for."

His top assistant, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, told the Senate that he "and millions of Americans" were disappointed.

The president's failure to disclose his plan for ending the war after being in office for nine months led him to conclude, he said, that no plan exists.

"It is no plan to say what we will do will depend in part on what is done by the other side," Sen. Kennedy said. That leaves the initiative entirely to the Communists, he added.

Sen. Clifford Case said the speech had removed any doubt about Mr. Nixon's determination that the

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Wall St. Drops, Then Recovers

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (Special).—Stock prices dropped sharply this morning—reflecting investor disappointment over President Nixon's address last night, brokers said—but recovered strongly in late trading and closed mixed. Details Page 9.

Pro-Nixon Wires Flood White House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—President Nixon, his desk piled high with telegrams prompted by his Vietnam policy speech, told newsmen today that it was a "demonstration of support" that could do more than anything else to speed an end to the war.

Literally thousands of wires littered the top of the desk, and Mr. Nixon indicated that out of the whole mass, only a single stack about four inches high came from citizens who favored an immediate U.S. withdrawal.

One wire pledging support came from Colorado and contained, Mr. Nixon said, 20,066 signatures. He called it "the longest wire in history."

The President told newsmen:

"It is very important in our quest for peace to realize that the country is behind what we are trying to do. I would put it this way: that demonstration of support can have more effect on ending the war sooner than anything else."

Mr. Nixon said it was even more important than "the most skillful diplomacy, stepped-up training for forces of the Saigon army and the best of military tactics."

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler described the telegram response to last night's television-radio address as phenomenal, while the White House switchboard was jammed with incoming calls.

The calls, he said, were highly positive, favorable responses for the most part.

He quoted William J. Hopkins, White House executive assistant who has served every president since Herbert Hoover, as saying he could not recall a larger flood of wires.

Mr. Ziegler said that 22 Western Union teletypes were operating ceaselessly, spilling out more messages by the minute.

Mr. Nixon read one telegram that said:

"We are two silent Americans and we are behind you."

He said about half of all the telegrams came from people who described themselves as "silent Americans"—a phrase he used in his speech in appealing for public support.

ection Day in U.S.

rregularities Are Charged As New Yorkers Flock to Polls

EW YORK, Nov. 4 (Reuters).— Yorkers voted for mayor under cloudy skies today amid charges election irregularities.

he campaign manager for yor John Lindsay, favored to a second term, said that seals been removed from voting maes in at least four cases in the ough of Brooklyn.

Another Lindsay campaign worker said voting had been delayed for long periods on the east side of Manhattan and in Puerto Rican East Harlem by broken voting machines. Both areas are considered Lindsay strongholds.

About 2,500,000 persons out of 3,300,000 registered voters are expected to go to the polls. First returns are expected within 90 minutes of the poll closing at 9 p.m. (0200 GMT Wednesday), with the final result about midnight (0500 GMT).

Commenting on charges of voting irregularities, a spokesman for the Board of Elections said: "If any seals have been broken they have been replaced." He added that seals were sometimes broken in transit.

Political experts, newspapers and public opinion polls have put Mr. Lindsay well ahead of his rivals in a dramatic comeback from six months ago, when he was given only an outside chance of winning another four-year term in what is often called America's second toughest job (after the presidency).

Voters today will also pick two state governors and six other mayors of major cities in the first test of voter sentiment on a large scale since the presidential election a year ago.

In Virginia, the Democrats are expected to retain the governorship through former ambassador William C. Battle against the Republican challenge from A. Linwood Holton.

In New Jersey, former Democratic Gov. Robert Meyner is running a neck-and-neck race against Rep. William Cahill for the governorship. The other elections for mayor are in Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Houston and Seattle.

Lebanon Bans Rocket Use By Guerrillas

EIRUT, Nov. 4 (UPI).—A high- king Lebanese official indicated ay that Palestinian guerrillas uld not be permitted to fire on ael from Lebanese territory.

Najeeb Sadaka, Foreign Minis- secretary-general who formed t of a high-ranking delegation ich reached agreement with the errillas last night, said on his urn from Cairo that "the agree- nt reconciled Lebanon's sover- nty and security with insuring ective ness of Palestinian resis- ce in occupied territory."

Informed political sources at- ched great importance to the rase "in occupied territory." They id that this seemed to be a clear dication that while guerrillas uld be allowed to cross into Is- l they would not be permitted fire rockets, shells or mortars om Lebanese territory.

The Lebanese aim seemed to be e avoidance of the sort of re- isals that Israel visited on towns the East Bank of the Jordan ver as a result of fedayeen cket and artillery barrages.

The Lebanese delegation, headed the military commander-in- ief Maj. Gen. Emile Bustani, turned to Beirut after negotiat- g in Cairo with a Palestinian am headed by the el-Fatah ader, Yassir Arafat. An official nouncement said that there was reement on all points.

Mr. Arafat said late yesterday hat further details still had to e worked out and that further lks would be held in Beirut.

Mr. Sadaka said today: "The airo agreement met with satis- action in Arab circles." He said hat the pact took into account he interests of all sides and "was art of an overall Arab plan." He ave no details of the plan.

Eban Warns Lebanon

JERUSALEM, Nov. 4 (NYT).— oreign Minister Abba Eban told ebanon tonight that it remained esponsible for maintaining a quiet order with Israel. "Lebanon is under an obligation to respect the independence and security of Israel and prevent any attack made from her territory on Israeli citizens or territory," he said.

Congress Bill Gives Pentagon Nearly All It Asked and More

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Senate and House negotiators agreed today on a compromise $20.7 billion military-hardware bill that would give the Pentagon nearly every weapon it sought—and more.

The conferees approved a military procurement bill at a level between the $21.4 billion authorization voted by the House and a $19.9 billion level approved by the Senate. The Nixon administration had asked $21.9 billion.

The bill—the big item in the Pentagon's budget—now goes back to both houses for final action before being sent to the White House.

The conferees rejected an amendment inserted by the Senate designed to prevent "another Vietnam" in Laos. It was designed to prevent U.S. forces from engaging in combat in support of Laotian troops.

The Pentagon won a major victory on the controversial new Army supertank—the MBT-70. The House had deleted all funds for procurement, but the conferees restored $20 million of the $25.4 million included in the Senate bill.

Other weapons that had been cut by one of the houses but were restored partly or completely in conference included an airborne warning and control system, short-range attack missiles, an anti-tank missile, the Cobra helicopter gunship and the so-called Free World fighter.

هكذا من الأصل

Text of President Nixon's Address

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Following is the text of President Nixon's address on Vietnam last night:

TONIGHT I want to talk to you on a subject that deeply concerns every American and other people throughout the world—the war in Vietnam.

I believe that one of the reasons for the deep division in this nation about Vietnam is that many Americans have lost confidence in what their government has told them about our policy. The American people cannot and should not be asked to support a policy which involves the overriding issues of war and peace unless they know the truth about that policy.

Tonight I would like to answer some of the questions that I know are on the minds of many of you listening to me.

How and why did America get involved in Vietnam in the first place?

How has this administration changed the policy of the previous administration?

What has really happened in the negotiations in Paris and on the battlefront in Vietnam?

What choices do we have if we are to end the war?

What are the prospects for peace?

Let me begin by describing the situation I found when I was inaugurated on January 20.

● The war had been going on for four years.

● 31,000 Americans had been killed in action.

● The training program for the South Vietnamese armed forces was behind schedule.

● 540,000 Americans were in Vietnam, with no plan to reduce the number.

● No progress had been made at the negotiations in Paris and the United States had not put forth a comprehensive peace proposal.

● The war was causing deep division at home and criticism from many of our friends as well as our enemies abroad.

In view of these circumstances there were some who urged I end the war at once by ordering the immediate withdrawal of all American forces.

From a political standpoint this would have been a popular and easy course to follow. After all, we became involved in the war while my predecessor was in office. I could blame the defeat which would be the result of my action on him and come out as the peacemaker. Some put it quite bluntly: This was the only way to avoid allowing Johnson's War to become Nixon's War.

An Obligation

But I had a greater obligation than to think only of the years of my administration and the next election. I had to think of the effect of my decision on the next generation and the future of peace and freedom in America and the world.

Let us all understand that the question before us is not whether some Americans are for peace and some against it. The great question at issue is not whether Johnson's War becomes Nixon's War.

The question is: How can we win America's peace?

Let us turn now to the fundamental issue. Why and how did the United States become involved in Vietnam in the first place?

Fifteen years ago North Vietnam, with the logistical support of Communist China and the Soviet Union, launched a campaign to impose a Communist government on South Vietnam by instigating and supporting a revolution.

In response to the request of the government of South Vietnam, President Eisenhower sent economic aid and military equipment to assist the people of South Vietnam in their efforts to prevent a Communist takeover. Seven years ago, President Kennedy sent 16,000 military personnel to Vietnam as combat advisers. Four years ago, President Johnson sent American combat forces to South Vietnam.

The Question Today

Many believe that President Johnson's decision to send American combat forces to South Vietnam was wrong. Many others—I among them—have been strongly critical of the way the war has been conducted.

But the question today is—now that we are in the war, what is the best way to end it?

In January I could only conclude that the precipitate withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam would be a disaster not only for South Vietnam but for the United States and for the cause of peace.

For the South Vietnamese, our precipitate withdrawal would inevitably allow the Communists to repeat the massacres which followed their takeover of the North fifteen years ago.

● They then murdered more than fifty thousand people and hundreds of thousands more died in slave labor camps.

● We saw a prelude of what would happen in South Vietnam when the Communists entered the city of Hué last year. During their brief rule there, there was a bloody reign of terror in which some 3,000 civilians were clubbed and shot to death.

● With the sudden collapse of our support, these atrocities of Hué would become the nightmare of the entire nation—and particularly for the million and a half Catholic refugees who fled to South Vietnam when the Communists took over the North in 1954.



United Press International.

FIRST-HAND WITNESSES—Wounded Vietnam war veterans at a Brooklyn hospital watching President Nixon.

For the United States, this first defeat in our nation's history would result in a collapse of confidence in American leadership, not only in Asia but throughout the world.

Three American presidents have recognized the great stakes involved in Vietnam and understood what had to be done.

● In 1963, President Kennedy said with his characteristic eloquence and clarity, "We want to see a stable government there carrying on the struggle to maintain its national independence. We believe strongly in that. We're not going to withdraw from that effort. In my opinion for us to withdraw from that effort would mean a collapse not only of South Vietnam, but Southeast Asia, so we're going to stay there."

● President Eisenhower and President Johnson expressed the same conclusion during their terms of office.

For the future of peace, precipitate withdrawal would thus be a disaster of immense magnitude.

● A nation cannot remain great if it betrays its allies and lets down its friends.

● Our defeat and humiliation in South Vietnam would without question promote recklessness in the councils of those great powers who have not yet abandoned their goals of world conquest.

● This would spark violence wherever our commitments help maintain peace—in the Middle East, in Berlin, eventually even in the Western Hemisphere.

Ultimately, this would cost more lives.

It would not bring peace but more war.

For these reasons, I rejected the recommendation that I should end the war by immediately withdrawing all our forces. I chose instead to change American policy on both the negotiating front and the battlefront.

In order to end a war fought on many fronts, I initiated a pursuit for peace on many fronts.

In a television speech on May 14, in a speech before the United Nations, and on a number of other occasions, I set forth our peace proposals in great detail.

● We have offered the complete withdrawal of all outside forces within one year.

● We have proposed a cease-fire under international supervision.

● We have offered free elections under international supervision with the Communists participating in the organization and conduct of the elections as an organized political force. The Saigon government has pledged to accept the result of the elections.

We have not put forth our proposals on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. We have indicated that we are willing to discuss the proposals that have been put forth by the other side and that anything is negotiable except the right of the people of South Vietnam to determine their own future. At the Paris peace conference, Ambassador Lodge has demonstrated our flexibility and good faith in 40 public meetings.

Hanoi's Reaction

Hanoi has refused even to discuss our proposals. They demand our unconditional acceptance of their terms: that we withdraw all American forces immediately and unconditionally and that we overthrow the government of South Vietnam as we leave.

We have not limited our peace initiatives to public forums and public statements. I recognized that a long and bitter war like this usually cannot be settled in a public forum. That is why in addition to the public statements and negotiations I have explored every possible private avenue that might lead to a settlement.

Therefore, tonight I am taking the unprecedented step of disclosing some of our other initiatives for peace—initiatives we undertook privately and secretly because we thought that we thereby might open a door which publicly would be closed.

I did not wait for my inauguration to begin my quest for peace.

● Soon after my election, through an individual who is directly in contact on a personal basis with the leaders of North Vietnam, I made two private offers for a rapid, comprehensive settlement. Hanoi's replies called in effect for our surrender before negotiations.

● Since the Soviet Union furnishes most of the military equipment for North Vietnam, Secretary of State Rogers, my assistant for national security affairs, Dr. Kissinger, Ambassador Lodge, and I, personally, have met on a number of occasions with representatives of the Soviet government to enlist their assistance in getting meaningful negotiations started. In addition we have had extended discussions directed toward that same end with representatives of other governments which have diplomatic relations with North Vietnam. None of these initiatives have to date produced results.

● In mid-July, I became convinced that it was necessary to make a major move to break the deadlock in the Paris talks. I spoke directly with an individual who had known Ho Chi Minh on a personal basis for twenty-five years. Through him I sent a letter to Ho Chi Minh.

I did this outside of the usual diplomatic channels, with the hope that with the necessity of making statements for propaganda removed, there might be constructive progress toward bringing the war to an end. Let me read from that letter:

"Dear Mr. President:

"I realize that it is difficult to communicate meaningfully across the gulf of four years of war. But precisely because of this gulf, I wanted to take this opportunity to reaffirm in all solemnity my desire to work for a just peace. I deeply believe that the war in Vietnam has gone on too long and delay in bringing it to an end can benefit no one—least of all the people of Vietnam. . .

"The time has come to move forward at the conference table toward an early resolution of this tragic war. You will find us forthcoming and open-minded in a common effort to bring the blessings of peace to the brave people of Vietnam. Let history record that, at this critical juncture, both sides turned their face toward peace rather than toward conflict and war."

I received Ho Chi Minh's reply on August 30, three days before his death. It simply reiterated the public position North Vietnam had taken in the Paris talks and flatly rejected my initiative.

The full text of both letters is being released to the press.

● In addition, Ambassador Lodge has met with Vietnam's chief negotiator in Paris in 11 private meetings.

● We have taken other significant initiatives which must remain secret to keep open some channels of communication which may still prove to be productive.

The effect of all the public, private and secret negotiations which have been undertaken since the bombing halt a year ago, and since this administration came into office on January 20, can be summed up in one sentence—

No progress whatever has been made except agreement on the shape of the bargaining table.

It has become clear that the obstacle in negotiating an end to the war is not the president of the United States. And it is not the South Vietnamese government.

The obstacle is the other side's absolute refusal to show the least willingness to join us in seeking a just peace. It will not do so while it is convinced that all it has to do is to wait for our next concession, and the next until it gets everything it wants.

There can be now no longer any doubt that progress in negotiation depends above all on Hanoi's deciding to negotiate seriously.

I realize that this report on our efforts on the diplomatic front is discouraging but the American people are entitled to know the truth—the bad news as well as the good news—where the lives of our young men are involved.

Encouragement

Let me now turn, however, to a more encouraging report on another front.

At the time we launched our search for peace, I recognized that we might not succeed in bringing an end to the war through negotiation, I, therefore, put into effect another plan to bring peace—a plan which will bring the war to an end regardless of what happens on the negotiating front.

It is in line with a major shift in U.S. foreign policy which I described in my press conference at Guam on July 25. Let me briefly explain what has been described as the Nixon Doctrine—a policy which not only will help end the war in Vietnam but which is an essential element of our program to prevent future Vietnams.

We Americans are a do-it-yourself people—an impatient people. Instead of teaching someone else to do a job, we like to do it ourselves. This trait has been carried over into our foreign policy.

In Korea and again in Vietnam, the United States furnished most of the money, most of the arms, and most of the men to help the people of those countries defend their freedom against Communist aggression.

Before any American troops were committed to Vietnam, a leader of another Asian country expressed this opinion to me when I was traveling in Asia as a private citizen. "When you are trying to assist another nation defend its freedom, U.S. policy should be to help them fight the war but not to fight the war for them."

In Guam, I laid down these three principles as guidelines for future American policy toward Asia:

1. The United States will keep all of our treaty commitments.

2. We shall provide a shield if a nuclear power threatens the freedom of a nation allied with us or of a nation whose survival we consider vital to our security.

3. In cases involving other types of aggression, we shall furnish military and economic assistance when requested in accordance with our treaty commitments. But we shall look to the nation directly threatened to assume the primary responsibility of providing the manpower for its defense.

After I announced this policy, I found that the leaders of the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, South Korea and other nations which might be threatened by Communist aggression welcomed this new direction in American foreign policy.

The defense of freedom is everybody's business—not just America's business. And it is particularly the responsibility of the people whose freedom is threatened. In the previous administration, we Americanized the war in Vietnam; in this administration we are Vietnamizing the search for peace. The policy of the previous administration not only resulted in our assuming the primary responsibility for fighting the war but even more significantly it did not adequately stress the goal of strengthening the South Vietnamese so that they could defend themselves when we left.

The Vietnamization plan was launched following Secretary Laird's visit to Vietnam in March. Under the plan, I ordered a substantial increase in the training and equipment of South Vietnamese forces.

In July, on my visit to Vietnam, I changed General Abrams's orders so that they were consistent with the objectives of our new policy. Under the new orders the primary mission of our troops is to enable the South Vietnamese forces to assume the full responsibility for the security of South Vietnam.

Our air operations have been reduced by over 20 percent.

We have now begun to see the results of this long overdue change in American policy in Vietnam.

● After five years of Americans going into Vietnam, we are finally bringing American men home. By December 15, over 60,000 men will have been withdrawn from South Vietnam—including 20 percent of all of our combat troops.

● The South Vietnamese have continued to gain in strength. As a result they have been able to take over combat responsibilities from our American forces.

Two other significant developments have occurred since this administration took office in January.

● Enemy infiltration over the last three months is less than 20 percent of what it was over the similar period last year.

● Most important—United States casualties have declined during the last two months to the lowest point in three years.

Let me turn now to our program for the future.

We have adopted a plan which we have worked out in cooperation with the South Vietnamese for the complete withdrawal of all U.S. ground combat forces and their replacement by South Vietnamese forces on an orderly scheduled timetable. This withdrawal will be made from strength and not from weakness. As South Vietnamese forces become stronger, the rate of American withdrawal can become greater.

I have not and do not intend to announce the timetable for our program. There are obvious reasons for this decision. As I have indicated on several occasions, the rate of withdrawal will depend on developments on three fronts:

One is the progress which may be made at the Paris talks. An announcement of a fixed timetable for our withdrawal would completely remove any incentive for the enemy to negotiate an agreement.

They would simply wait until our forces had withdrawn and then move in.

The other two factors on which we will base our withdrawal decisions are the level of enemy activity and the improvement in the capabilities of the South Vietnamese forces. Progress on both these fronts has been greater than we anticipated when we started the withdrawal program in June. As a result, our timetable for withdrawal is more optimistic now than when we made our first estimates in June. This clearly demonstrates why it is not wise to be frozen in on a fixed timetable.

We must retain the flexibility to base each withdrawal decision on the situation as it is at that time rather than on estimates that are no longer valid.

Along with this optimistic estimate, I must—in all candor—leave one note of caution.

If the level of enemy activity significantly increases we might have to adjust our timetable accordingly.

However, I want the record to be completely clear on one point.

At the time of the bombing halt last November, there was some confusion as to whether there was an understanding on the part of the enemy that if we stopped the bombing they would stop shelling cities of South Vietnam. I want to be sure there is no misunderstanding on the part of the enemy with regard to our withdrawal program.

We have noted the reduced level of infiltration and the reduction of our casualties and are basing our withdrawal decisions partially on those factors.

Enemy's Choice

If the level of infiltration or our casualties increase while we are trying to scale down the fighting, it will be the result of a conscious decision by the enemy.

Hanoi could make no greater mistake than to assume that an increase in violence will be to its own advantage. If I conclude that increased enemy action jeopardizes our remaining forces in Vietnam, I shall not hesitate to take strong and effective measures to deal with that situation.

This is not a threat. This is a statement of policy which as Commander-in-Chief of our Armed Forces I am making in meeting my responsibility for the protection of American fighting men wherever they may be.

I am sure that you can recognize from what I have said that we have only two choices open to us if we want to end the war.

● I can order an immediate, precipitate withdrawal of all Americans from Vietnam without regard to the effects of that action.

● Or we can persist in our search for a just peace through a negotiated settlement if possible, or through continued implementation of our plan for Vietnamization if necessary—a plan in which we will withdraw all of our forces from Vietnam on a schedule in accordance with our program, as the South Vietnamese become strong enough to defend their own freedom.

I have chosen the second course.

It is not the easy way.

It is the right way.

It is a plan which will end the war and serve the cause of peace—not just in Vietnam but in the Pacific and in the world.

In speaking of the consequences of a precipitate withdrawal, I mentioned that our allies would lose confidence in America.

Far more dangerous, we would lose confidence in ourselves. The immediate reaction would be a sense of relief as our men came home. But as we saw the consequences of what we had done, inevitable remorse and divisive recrimination would scar our spirit as a people.

We have faced other crises in our history and have become stronger by rejecting the easy way out and taking the right way in meeting our challenges. Our greatness as a nation has been our capacity to do what had to be done when we knew our course was right.

The Dissenters

I recognize that some of my fellow citizens disagree with the plan for peace I have chosen. Honest and patriotic Americans have reached different conclusions as to how peace should be achieved.

In San Francisco a few weeks ago, I saw demonstrators carrying signs reading: "Lose in Vietnam, Bring the Boys Home."

One of the strengths of our free society is that any American has a right to reach that conclusion and to advocate that point of view. But as president of the United States, I would be untrue to my oath of office if I allowed the policy of this nation to be dictated by the minority who hold that view and who attempt to impose it on the nation by mounting demonstrations in the street.

For almost two hundred years, the policy of this nation has been made under our constitution by those leaders in the Congress and in the White House who were elected by all the people. If a vocal minority, however fervent its cause, prevails over reason and the will of the majority this nation has no future as a free society.

I would like to address a word to the young people of this nation who are concerned about the war.

I respect your idealism.

I share your concern for peace.

I want peace as much as you do.

There are powerful personal reasons why I want to end this war. This week I will have to sign 83 letters to mothers, fathers, wives and loved ones of men who had given their lives for America in Vietnam. It is very little satisfaction to me that this was only one-third as many as I signed during my first week in office. There is nothing I want more than to see the day come when I no longer must write any of these letters.

I want to end the war to save the lives of those brave young men in Vietnam.

I want to end it in a way which will increase the chance that their younger brothers and their sons will not have to fight in another Vietnam some place in the world.

I want to end the war so that the energy and devotion of our young people, now often directed into bitter hatred against those they think responsible for the war, can be turned to the great challenges of peace, a better life for Americans and for people throughout the world.

I have chosen a plan for peace. I believe it will work.

If it does succeed, the critics say now will not matter. If it does not succeed, they say then will not matter.

I know it may not be fashionable to speak of patriotism or national destiny these days. But I feel it is appropriate to do so on this occasion.

Two hundred years ago this nation was weak and poor. Yet even then, America was the hope of millions in the world. Today we have become the strongest and richest nation in the world. The wheel of history has turned so that in many ways the world has for the first time the chance for a lasting peace and freedom. What happens in the last third of this century will be determined by what the American people have the character, stamina and the compassion to meet the challenge of world leadership.

Let historians not record that when America was the most powerful nation in the world we passed on the other side of the road and allowed the last hopes for peace and freedom of millions of people on this earth to be suffocated by the forces of totalitarianism.

A Plea

And so tonight—to the great silent majority of my fellow Americans—I ask for your support.

I pledged in my campaign for the presidency to end the war in a way that we could win the peace. I have a plan of action which will enable me to keep that pledge.

The more support I can have from the American people the sooner that pledge can be redeemed; for the more divided we are at home, the more likely the enemy is to wait us out in Paris.

Let us be united for peace. Let us also be united against defeat. Because, let us be honest, North Vietnam cannot defeat or humiliate the United States. Only Americans can do that.

Fifty years ago, in this very room and at this very desk, President Woodrow Wilson spoke words which caught the imagination of a war-torn world during World War I. He said: "This is the war to end wars." His dream for peace after that war was shattered on the hard realities of power politics, and Wilson died a broken man.

Tonight I do not think that the war in Vietnam is a war to end wars.

I do say that I have the best plan which will end the war in a way that will bring us closer to that great goal for a just and lasting peace that Woodrow Wilson and every president in our history has been dedicated.

As president I hold myself responsible for choosing the best path to that goal and the best way for leading our nation along it.

I pledge to you tonight that I will meet this responsibility with all of the strength and wisdom I can command in accordance with your hopes and in response to the fervent concerns, support and prayers of your fellow citizens.

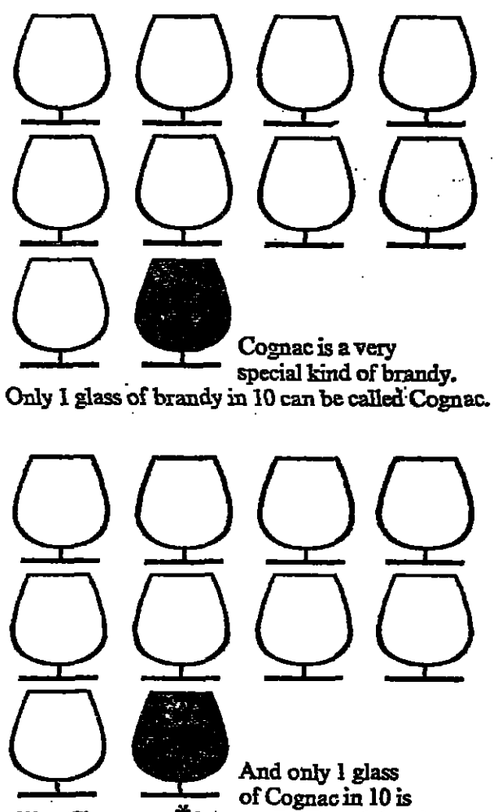
MEMORIAL SERVICE

A memorial service for the late Richard LOUNSBERY will be held at the American Cathedral, 23 Ave. George V, Thursday, November 6, at 11 a.m. His friends are invited.

WEATHER

	C	F	
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Rain
ANKARA	15	59	Sunny
ATHENS	20	68	Sunny
BEIRUT	22	72	Sunny
BELGRADE	19	66	Partly
BERLIN	16	61	Very
BRUSSELS	14	57	Rain
BUDAPEST	15	59	Cloudy
CAIRO	22	72	Partly
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Rain
COSTA D' SOL	20	68	Partly
DUBLIN	7	45	Partly
EDINBURGH	6	43	Partly
FLORENCE	13	55	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	14	57	Cloudy
GENEVA	15	59	Sunny
HELSINKI	-4	25	Partly
ISTANBUL	17	63	Partly
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Sunny
LISBON	20	68	Sunny
LONDON	9	43	Overc
MADRID	15	59	Sunny
MILAN	9	48	Foggy
MOSCOW	-20	-4	Overc
MUNICH	17	63	Partly
NEW YORK	18	64	Partly
NICE	19	66	Sunny
OSLO	2	36	Cloudy
PARIS	15	59	Very
PRAGUE	14	57	Cloudy
ROME	20	68	Partly
SOFIA	16	61	Sunny
STOCKHOLM	4	39	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	24	75	Sunny
TUNIS	20	68	Cloudy
VENICE	11	52	Overc
VIENNA	17	63	Partly
WARSAW	14	57	Very c
WASHINGTON	17	63	Sunny
ZURICH	13	55	Cloudy

(U.S. temperatures and rain observed at 1700 GMT, others 1200 GMT.)



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صورة من الأصل

News Analysis

xon Gambles on Majority fusing U.S.'s 'First Defeat'

By Chalmers M. Roberts

SHINGTON, Nov. 4 (WP).— Nixon, the real anti-ist Richard M. Nixon, took gamble last night that e called "the great silent of Americans agree that ld not be the first chief e to accept "this first de- our nation's history."

his strong stand he guar- that the November peace rations will angrily de- him. He insisted he will dictated to by "the minor- anding immediate Ameri- oop withdrawal from Viet- He offered not a single for doves.

day 14 speech included at aints of new diplomatic that might bring peace. Last speech conceded failure at ris conference table. He had g new to offer this time, to Hanoi or to those who obilize again this month.

so he gave a speech de- as White House sources in- to tell the Communists they cannot win this war in ited States as they won the na war in 1954 in France. as Richard Nixon, then the esident, who tried to keep rench fighting, only to see g for the war crumble in Last night his appeal, his n of history, his every bit of siveness, was designed to that from happening in the States.

Challenge to Foes

domestic enemies of the war will be bound, indeed they been dared, to redouble their s to turn their "minority" into the national "majority" He asked for a contest of at home, and he will get it. his gamble is right, if "the silent majority" is still as gly anti-Communist as is the dent, he may be able to with- the American forces at a slow gh pace to give the Saigon nment a chance of survival battlefield. If so, then per- the time indeed will come the Communists are pre- to bargain, and Mr. Nixon say he was right.

the gamble is wrong, however, he great silent majority," as doves contend, has been so by disenchantment with the that it does not really care the outcome in Vietnam, the President will be in great le here at home.

hat Mr. Nixon was saying last in sum, is that he will wind the war, but on his own able, if Hanoi continues to e to bargain. He will not dis- that timetable, indeed he slow it down if the enemy the level of conflict.

Hard and Tough

hy did he make such a hard tough speech? The answer only be found in the Presi- s past. Mr. Nixon's strong Communism is deep in his es, born of the cold-war years emains central to his thinking how to end the Vietnam war. one can doubt, as White se sources told newsmen, that President wrote most of the ch himself. What could be more expressive of the attitude that has governed his entire career in the realm of foreign affairs than this paragraph last night:

"Let historians not record that when America was the most powerful nation in the world we passed on the other side of the road and allowed the last hopes for peace and freedom of millions of people of this earth to be suffocated by the forces of totalitarianism."

The speech was full of those words that are anathema to the Americans who oppose him: "disaster," "defeat," "betray," "remorse and divisive recrimination," all descriptive of what he said would follow an order for "immediate withdrawal."

To hold "the great silent majority" he detailed for them what he saw as the duplicity of the enemy. He outlined the steps he has taken to lower the level of the fighting and cut the casualties. And he promised, at some indefinite time, complete withdrawal of all U.S. ground combat forces and, sometime even later, withdrawal of "all of our forces from Vietnam."

He said the "great question at issue is not whether Johnson's war becomes Nixon's war," though he knows it will if his gamble fails. The great question, he said in his appeal to "the great silent majority," is "how can we win America's peace?"

Do you, the majority, he asked, want to betray our allies, suffer national humiliation, promote recklessness by the Communists all around the globe, lose confidence in our country, its patriotism and its national destiny?

These were, of course, carefully written phrases to serve, perhaps, as escape hatches if it should turn out his gamble did not work.

Richard Nixon gambled that he knows the American people better than his opponents do, that that "great silent majority" still believes in the old virtues and the old truths about Communism, that they will agree that he should stand up for those virtues even at the cost of many more American lives.

Peace Camp Sees Surge In Protests

New Moratorium Unit Predicts Big Reaction

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (NYT).— The organizers of the anti-war protests scheduled for next week said last night that President Nixon's speech had given added impetus to their movement.

"It is clear that the word has not gotten through to the President, and we've just got to work harder," said Sam Brown, the chief spokesman for the Vietnam Moratorium. The moratorium organized the nationwide demonstrations on Oct. 15 and is planning similar activities Nov. 13 and 14.

One flight upstairs, in the offices of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, about 30 persons gathered in a small room to watch the speech on television. They watched intently and silently, grimacing at key passages in the speech.

Afterward, Stewart Meacham, the national peace education chairman of the American Friends Service Committee and a co-chairman of the mobilization, recalled a statement he had made several weeks ago: "I said then that if we had had bad speeches from Nixon and good weather, we'd have lots of people for the demonstration. Well, we've had the bad speech from Nixon."

Impetus From Speech

Ron Young, who is handling many of the details for the two-day "March Against Death" on Nov. 13 and 14 and the mass rally in Washington on Nov. 15, said, "The speech gives us just the needed impetus that will carry us into Nov. 15."

David Dellinger, another co-chairman of the mobilization, said in Chicago, where he is on trial on a charge of conspiring to disrupt the 1968 Democratic National Convention, "It insured the success of the Nov. 15 protest."

The dismay over Mr. Nixon's failure to outline new efforts toward peacemaking was not limited to the persons directly involved in the November demonstrations.

John R. Coleman, the president of Haverford University, said that he was "heartsick" after listening to the speech.

Mr. Coleman coordinated a letter last month to Mr. Nixon from the presidents of 82 private colleges and universities urging a "stepped-up timetable for withdrawal from Vietnam."

Reaction Is Predicted

He said last night that he was sure the speech would "infuriate many individuals and groups that have been relatively mild in their protests in the past."

Mrs. Martin Luther King jr., reached by telephone at her home in Atlanta, said that President Nixon was "trying to end the massive opposition to the war, rather than seeking to end the war itself."

The Rev. William Sloane Coffin jr., the chaplain at Yale University, said in New Haven that he and others who have long been opposed to the war "have no choice but to go on with our nonviolent dissent."

The president of the National Student Association, Charles Palmer, said of Mr. Nixon's speech, "It rededicated me to work against the war, and I think it will rededicate others."



United Press International.

DISMAY—Faces were solemn at the headquarters of New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam as they listened to President Nixon's policy address.

'Precipitate Withdrawal' Rejected

Nixon Asks Support of Pullout Timetable

(Continued from Page 1)

cided after he assumed office not to end the war by withdrawing all forces from Vietnam, though he said it would have been easy to attribute the blame for military defeat to his predecessor, Lyndon B. Johnson.

He then noted some of his efforts to explore "every possible private avenue" to peace, including a letter to Mr. Ho sent in mid-July. Mr. Nixon said that Mr. Ho's reply, received three days before the North Vietnamese leader died on Sept. 3, "flatly rejected" his initiative.

Mr. Nixon spoke of the new orders to prepare the South Vietnamese to assume full responsibility for their own security; disclosed a 20 percent reduction in air operations in South Vietnam — since August, aides said; noted the recent signs of enemy restraint, and then described his future course in these words:

"We have adopted a plan which we have worked out in cooperation with the South Vietnamese for the complete withdrawal of all U.S. ground combat forces and their replacement by South Vietnamese forces on an orderly scheduled timetable.

"This withdrawal will be made from strength and not from weakness. As South Vietnamese forces become stronger the rate of American withdrawal can become greater."

The President said he could not divulge the timetable because it would deprive him of necessary flexibility and would also eliminate Hanoi's incentive to negotiate in good faith.

Other informed officials here have given as a further reason the feeling that a definite timetable ran the risk of either provoking domestic dissent or undermining the confidence and stability of the South Vietnamese regime, or both.

"We must retain the flexibility to base each withdrawal decision on the situation as it is at that time," Mr. Nixon said.

He warned that Hanoi could make no greater mistake than to increase the violence. An increase, the President said, would affect not only his withdrawal timetable but, to the extent that it jeopardized the remaining American forces in Vietnam, would evoke "strong and effective measures" by the United States.

He did not say what these measures might be.

Although the President's address covered much of the same ground —often in strikingly similar phrases —as his first Vietnam policy address last May, he gave new emphasis to his hopes for "Vietnamization" of the war effort, spoke more critically of the policies of his predecessor and stressed at length his disappointment over Hanoi's refusal to bargain for a settlement.

'Two Private Offers'

Mr. Nixon cited "two private offers" for a rapid settlement that were made through an individual in contact with the leaders of North Vietnam before his inauguration last Jan. 20. Hanoi replied, Mr. Nixon said, in effect with calls "for our surrender."

He listed efforts to enlist the help of the Soviet Union and other governments who maintain diplomatic relations with Hanoi, and the exchange of letters with Mr. Ho, through a personal friend of the North Vietnamese leader. Aides said the intermediary refused to be identified.

Mr. Nixon's letter, dated July 15, reaffirmed a desire to work for a just peace and said there was nothing to be gained by delay. Mr. Ho's reply, dated Aug. 25 but received in Paris Aug. 30, demanded a complete withdrawal of American troops.

Mr. Nixon said last night that "it has become clear that the obstacle in negotiating an end to the war is not the President of the United States" and "it is not the South Vietnamese government."

Mr. Nixon's speech last night was scheduled two days before the Oct. 15 moratorium. The White House has never explained why Mr. Nixon left so much time for more debate and pressure upon him.

His aides insisted that the timing was unrelated to elections today in several states and many municipalities. They were less emphatic in denying that the moratorium had demonstrated a need for Mr. Nixon to explain his policies more fully and to try to disarm those protesters who are planning another demonstration and march on Washington in mid-November.

Whatever the President's intention, the mere scheduling of the speech created new problems. Dovish members of Congress, led by Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the majority leader, and eventually joined even by Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the Republican leader, pressed for a faster pace of disengagement and in the process built up public expectations for the President's address.

Humphrey's Support

Former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey and his Democratic running-mate in the 1968 presidential election, Edmund Muskie of Maine, promised Mr. Nixon political support if he would hasten the end of the war, thus further building up hopes.

The stock market jumped in anticipation of new initiatives for peace and all the White House could do was to plead against "speculation." Plainly worried now about a letdown, no matter what the speech contained, Mr. Nixon ordered his aides to say nothing in anticipation of the address while he himself discussed the situation only in general terms, even with the Republican leaders in Congress.

The White House said yesterday that the South Vietnamese government had been briefed on the content of the speech through normal diplomatic channels, but congressional leaders were given only a brief outline last evening. Reporters were set free to write stories from a text only a half hour before the President went on the air, at 9:30 Eastern standard time.

Mr. Nixon was said to have developed and written most of the speech by himself, completing it last weekend at his Camp David retreat in nearby Maryland.

UN Suicide

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—An American official of the UN Budgetary Division, Tadusz Rymanowski, plunged to his death from the 37th floor of the UN building here yesterday. Officials said Mr. Rymanowski was about 45 and had had "personal problems."

Congress Reaction Split on Predictable Lines

(Continued from Page 1)

United States must withdraw from Vietnam.

"A time schedule has been set, though unfortunately it remains secret," he said. "I regret this because it seems to me the setting of a definite deadline which allows a reasonable time for the South Vietnamese to get their house in order offers the best assurance that they will do so."

Another influential Senate Republican, Jacob Javits, said the speech "can only be characterized as a disappointment for those of us who had hoped he would give leadership to what I believe to be the overwhelming desire of the American people for an early disengagement from the combat responsibility in Vietnam on a basis not subject to a veto of either Hanoi or Saigon."

Tone of Sadness

There was clearly running through much of the comment by the nation's legislators a feeling of sadness and frustration at what some considered a missed opportunity. In the weeks before the speech, which was announced three weeks ago by the White House, some leading senators predicted a massive troop withdrawal, said that a one-sided U.S. cease-fire was virtually in effect and generally aired high hopes for a dramatic peace breakthrough when Mr. Nixon addressed the nation.

The most they could point to today was the president's declaration that the United States and South Vietnamese have agreed on a plan "for the complete withdrawal of all U.S. ground combat forces and their replacement by South Vietnamese forces on an orderly scheduled timetable."

Sen. Fulbright told reporters that after reading the president's speech closely, "I don't think he's going to wind it down very much."

He said the president appeared to be indicating a Korean-type situation in which some American troops might be stationed in South Vietnam for years.

"I don't see anything which he said [that] assures complete withdrawal in 18 months or two years," Sen. Fulbright said.

Sen. Mansfield, in a television interview, said he agreed that Mr. Nixon is doing "the best he can" in Vietnam "but I wish it could be done speedier."

Maddox Waves 2 Flags, Loves Both of Them

ATLANTA, Nov. 4 (AP).—The Georgia State Archives Building was transformed into a giant screen last night as Gov. Lester Maddox demonstrated his answer to Vietnam war critics.

The governor summoned newsmen to the rear of the giant marble structure where he unveiled two instruments that projected 30×50 foot slides of an American flag over the Georgia flag.

"We love them both," the caption read.

Apollo-11 Crew Ends World Tour in Tokyo

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (UPI).—America's Apollo-11 astronauts dined with Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato today, on the final stop of their 24-nation tour. They leave for home tomorrow.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Sato pinned the first culture medals ever awarded foreigners on each of the astronauts. Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin jr. and Michael Collins also met Emperor Hirohito and were made honorary members of the Japanese Boy Scouts.

Nixon Promotes Harlow, Moynihan To Cabinet Rank

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—President Nixon, in a major realignment of his White House staff, today appointed Bryce Harlow and Daniel P. Moynihan as counselors with cabinet rank.

The move, a White House spokesman said, is designed to free both men from day-to-day operational responsibilities so "they can challenge conventional thought, stimulate long-range innovation and bring the President fresh concepts."

Mr. Harlow has been serving as the President's chief liaison man with Congress, while Dr. Moynihan has headed the staff of the Urban Affairs Council.

The White House said Mr. Harlow will continue policy guidance of congressional relations but, being freed from daily operational detail, will be more available to the President for counsel on the entire spectrum of national affairs.

Wilson May Visit U.S.

LONDON, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson hopes to be able to visit Washington next month, but no final arrangements have been made, informed sources said today.

Pat Nixon Proud Of Viet Speech

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—"I was very proud," Pat Nixon said today of her husband's Vietnam speech. "It was a wonderful speech," she said in a statement.

"People often forget the history of why we are in Vietnam," she added. "I think it had to be told."

The president's son-in-law, David Eisenhower, said: "The president really explained to young people why we are in Vietnam. It was a message for young people."

War Protest Unit To Ignore Yippies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—Leaders of a massive anti-war demonstration planned for Nov. 15 have turned their backs on a Yippie-sponsored march on the U.S. Justice Department the same day.

Not only have the leaders of the New Mobilization Committee refused to endorse the Yippie action, but they have also decided not to mention it at a rally capping the anti-war march.

The Yippies—Youth International party—were at the forefront of demonstrations during the Democratic party presidential convention in Chicago last year. They nominated a pig for president at their own mock convention.

he Stern Message to Hanoi That the Speech Conveyed

By Murrey Marder

ASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (WP).— stern message that President on sent to North Vietnam and Viet Cong last night was that for them useless for them to wait for next concession, and the our part," from the United States.

resident Nixon's speech was void of any new diplomatic e. Instead, he cited a bleak rd of negotiating rebuffs, in- ding an exchange between him- and the late President Ho Chi h that added no new element. hat the President was telling adversaries was that he can out the storm. If necessary, was claiming, the United States extricate itself from the war h "strength," whether or not re are any negotiations.

o bolster that claim, he threw n an entirely new challenge to Communist side.

e conceded that the level of my military activity in South nam, including infiltration, dropped further than administion strategists thought it would June, when the President anced his first withdrawal of 00 U.S. troops.

Basis for Troop Cuts

his lower rate of enemy activity, President said, now becomes new U.S. base for projecting greater"—but unspecified—rate U.S. troop withdrawals in the ure.

Here the President invoked a able hedge: final, future U.S. withwals will be based "partially" this current reduced level of ltration and reduced U.S. casties; second, if either of these crease, "it will be the result of conscious decision by the enemy." If I conclude that increased my action jeopardizes our reining forces in Vietnam," said President, "I shall not hesitate take strong and effective measto deal with that situation." This is not a threat," said the sident, but a statement of his ponsibilities as commander in chief. It nevertheless carries the dual implication of reserving the right to escalate the war, or reserving the right to halt or slow down U.S. withdrawals, or both. White House sources declined to amplify either side of this calculated ambiguity.

There was no amplification by these sources either of any of the secret "significant initiatives" referred to by the President in addition to his letter to Ho Chi Minh, except one factor.

It was specifically made known privately to the Communist side, these sources said, that the United States, in August, reduced air operations by 20 percent. This included tactical air combat as well as B-52 bombing strikes, it was said. The United States previously had conceded publicly, however, a 10 percent cut in B-52 operations for economy reasons.

The references in the President's speech to the emissary who transmitted his letter to North Vietnamese President Ho suggested that the intermediary was veteran French diplomat Jean Saintenay, who had warm personal relations with Mr. Ho for a generation. The fact that Mr. Ho's reply was received "three days before his death," as Mr. Nixon noted, raised a serious question whether Mr. Ho, who was then dying, had written it himself.

Actually, that exchange of letters appears stereotyped on both sides. President Nixon raised no new factor in his letter, nor did the reply. The net result of all private diplomacy, including "11 private meetings" in Paris that the President disclosed between U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge and his North Vietnamese counterpart, was reported as zero. Since he came into office Jan. 20, the President said, there has been "no progress whatever . . . except agreement on the shape of the bargaining table." In fact, that agreement came just a few days before Jan. 20.

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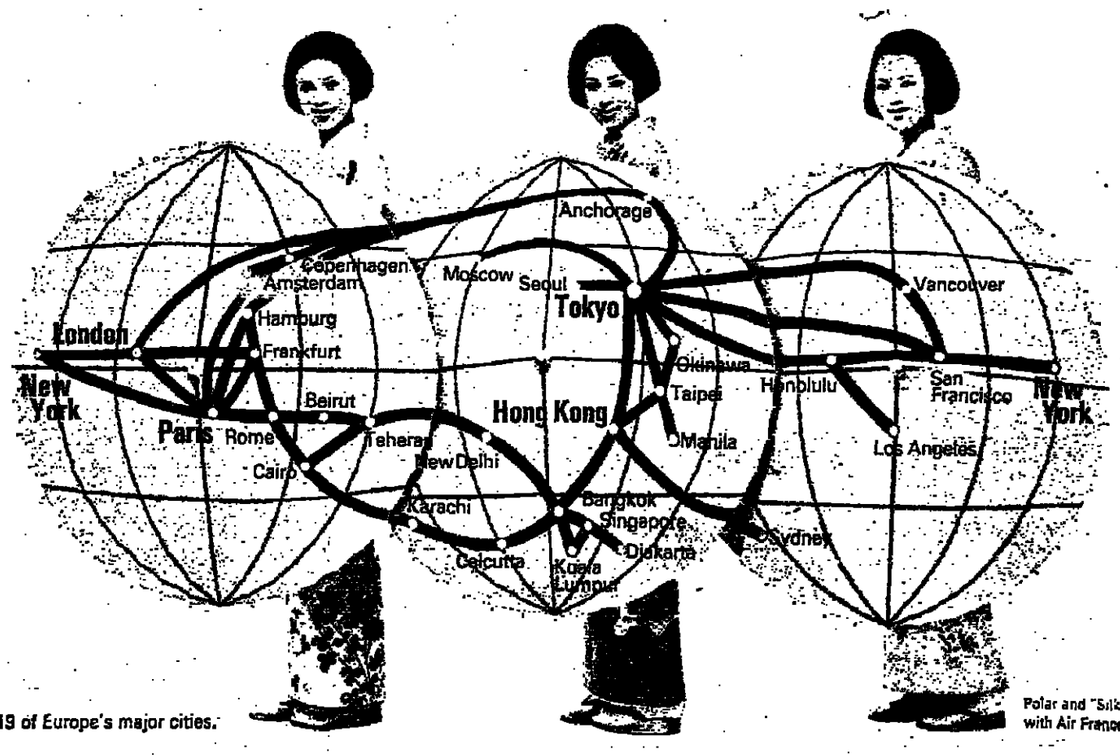
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Sees Rebuff to U.S. Doves

Russia Calls Speech Propagandistic

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (AP).—President Nixon's speech was described today by the official Soviet news agency Tass as propagandistic and as a rebuff to American demands for withdrawal from the war.

In the first Soviet reaction to Mr. Nixon's address, Tass discounted his plans for Vietnamization of the war as a plan "to achieve the military strategic aims of the United States in Southeast Asia with the hands of the Saigonese and other puppets."

"This plan", Tass continued, "is justifiably understood as a program for effectively continuing the aggressive war in this region."

Tass described the Nixon speech as "well advertised" in advance and full of appeals for support of his Vietnam policy.

It said his refusal to fix a withdrawal schedule "publicly rebuffed the resolution presented to Congress demanding withdrawal by Dec. 1, 1970." Tass added:

"Local observers point out that Nixon's speech was of a purely propagandistic character and was aimed at lessening the growing wave of public protest against continuation of the dirty war."

"Noting the sharp division among American people over the war," Tass said, "it is not a coincidence that the speech of the president was full of appeals asking for support of his Vietnam course and for unity."

Tass quoted American commentators as saying that Mr. Nixon's speech contained no new ideas on how to achieve peace in Vietnam and no initiative in the search for a way out of the war.

The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia took a similar line, saying the Nixon speech caused "disappointment and anger" in America. The Izvestia report from Washington added that it was "hard not to agree with these reactions."

Izvestia headlined its comment "The Former Course" and likened Mr. Nixon's Vietnam policy to that of former President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Buddhist Opposed

SAIGON, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—There was adverse reaction from the militant faction of the United Buddhist Church, which has provided the main opposition to President Thieu's policies in the past.

"There are still many obstacles," said Thich Huyen Quang, secretary-general of the militant Buddhists.

"I was very disappointed that President Nixon refused to give a timetable for the withdrawal of American troops. Myself, I would like to see the Americans withdraw to a timetable."

In the northern city of Da Nang, a Reuters correspondent reported that U.S. troops expecting a major announcement by President Nixon were disappointed.

But Marine Staff Sgt. Dale Dye said he thought the troops in the field would receive a boost from the speech, which showed they "are not being let down."

France Defers Comment

PARIS Nov. 4.—The French government had no official reaction today to President Nixon's speech.

Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, in a foreign policy speech before the National Assembly, said the French, as hosts to the Vietnam peace talks, had an obligation to be "discreet and impartial."

Mr. Schumann added however, that if France for the moment had nothing to say, it reserved the right "to make its voice heard when the moment is judged opportune."

Mr. Schumann reiterated the French position, first stated by President Charles de Gaulle, that the ultimate solution to the war should be neutralization of the entire Indo-Chinese peninsula. He said this should be accomplished ultimately through an agreement by the five members of the 1954 Geneva conference—the United States, Russia, France, Britain and Communist China.

Japanese Hopeful

TOKYO Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi told a press conference today President Nixon's latest Vietnam speech contained nothing significant for peace in the area. He did not elaborate.

But a Foreign Ministry spokesman said later Japan strongly hoped North Vietnam would respond to the latest American peace move.

The spokesman said it was noteworthy that the speech sought for the patience and support of the American people in order to achieve an honorable and permanent peace, while promoting Vietnamization of the war and holding to the principle of letting the Vietnamese people decide their own affairs.

Welcomed in London

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP).—The British government welcomed President Nixon's "determination to persist in the search for an honorable solution to the Vietnam conflict."

A Foreign Office spokesman said: "President Nixon's plan for a complete withdrawal of all U.S. ground combat forces from Vietnam is a major contribution.

"We hope that there will be a constructive response from the other side and that progress will now be made in Paris toward a negotiated settlement."

Bonn Hails Effort

BONN, Nov. 4 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt today welcomed President Nixon's announcement that the United States will seek a political solution in Vietnam through a gradual withdrawal of American troops.

He also expressed the hope that Mr. Nixon's speech last night would "find a positive echo in Hanoi."

Mr. Brandt said he, too, believes that there can be no military solution to the Vietnam conflict. He reiterated that the West German government is ready to rebuild both parts of the war-ravaged country.

Australia in Accord

SYDNEY, Nov. 4 (NYT).—Prime Minister John Gorton said in Canberra today that President Nixon's statement on Vietnam had reaffirmed views that were in close accord with those held and publicly expressed by the Australian government.

He said the president's assurance that there would be no precipitate withdrawal of U.S. or allied troops from Vietnam "must be heartening to the people of South Vietnam and it should indicate to the other side that the, will not succeed in imposing their will and should enter into genuine talks to achieve a peaceful settlement."

Thieu Extols Nixon Speech And Concurs

Among the 'Greatest' Ever Made, He Says

SAIGON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—President Nguyen Van Thieu today described President Nixon's speech on the Vietnam war as "one of the most important and greatest addresses of a president of the United States." He continued:

"I believe that the policy to end the war and to restore a genuine peace in Vietnam, which President Nixon has recalled in his address, is the right policy which conforms with our just position.

"This policy is one which President Nixon and I have completely agreed upon.

"The people of Vietnam want nothing more than to gradually take the responsibility to preserve their own independence and freedom with the efficient assistance of the allied countries, especially that of the people of the United States, with a view to achieving the self-sufficiency and self-development which I have affirmed many times," Mr. Thieu said.

"Through the efforts in the search for peace which President Nixon has disclosed, the people of the United States as well as the entire world must have seen that the Communist aggressors themselves are the obstacle in the restoration of peace in Vietnam.

"This is one of the most important and greatest addresses of a president of the United States."

Kopechne Case Judge To Meet With Lawyers

EDGARTOWN, Mass., Nov. 4 (AP).—Lawyers for prospective witnesses at the Mary Jo Kopechne inquest have been called to a private conference Thursday with Judge James A. Boyle in Edgartown District Court.

Miss Kopechne, 28, a Washington secretary, was found dead July 19 in a car driven by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy which had plunged off a bridge and into a pond off Chappaquiddick Island.

Indications were that Judge Boyle might set a date for the inquest after the meeting.

Reds at Paris Talks Dismiss Nixon Speech: 'Nothing New'

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Nov. 4 (WP).—The Communist delegations to the deadlocked Paris peace talks today dismissed President Nixon's speech as containing "nothing new" and renewed their pledge to "fight until final victory."

In separate statements issued this afternoon, the North Vietnamese and National Liberation Front delegations underscored their standard, unbending demands while appealing indirectly to the American people to step up their pressures on the president.

"This speech constitutes defiance not only of the Vietnamese people," the Hanoi communiqué read, "but also of the American people and all the world's peace-loving peoples."

The tough line, defended ever more forcefully since President Ho Chi Minh's death in September and the Moratorium Day demonstrations last month, was stressed by the NLF statement.

"No threat, no perfidious maneuver," it said, "can shake the South Vietnamese population's decision to pursue its fight for national salvation until final victory."

A U.S. delegation spokesman expressed "disappointment that the other side had dismissed the speech so rapidly and glibly" rather than "studying it in depth, because it contains lots of substance."

Taken as a whole, the Communist statements reflected the by now standard positions at the negotiations and were remarkable largely because of the 11-hour delay between the end of the president's speech and their release.

In the past the Communists have been much quicker in denouncing more constructive allied proposals and in reiterating their demands for a "total unconditional" pullout of U.S. troops and the overthrow of the "puppet" Saigon regime.

The NLF statement said the president's speech "contains nothing new," "only repeats" his May 14 offer and thus "seeks to prolong and intensify the war of aggression in South Vietnam."

President Nixon was also taken to task for allegedly derogating the "just struggle of the Vietnamese people" and "for boasting about his so-called will for peace."

Observers were intrigued, however, by the Communists' failure to comment on disclosures contained in the president's speech.

Aside from the usual charge that the United States is intensifying the war effort, neither statement directly took exception to the president's claim that overall air activity had been cut back 20 percent. Previously, United States officials had gone no further than claiming an approximate 10 percent reduction in B-52 raids, starting in July.

The Communists were also silent on the president's assertion that U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge had held 11 private meetings with "Vietnam's chief negotiator."

It was widely assumed that Mr. Lodge's meetings were held with Xuan Thuy, head of the North Vietnamese negotiating team or with Le Duc Tho, the Hanoi Politburo member, who has spent long periods in Paris overseeing his delegation.

The latest of these sporadic meetings was believed to have taken place at least a month ago, before the United States stiffened its position in the face of mounting anti-war sentiment at home.

Also unmentioned by the Communists was the mysterious contact man who transmitted the president's July 15 letter to the late North Vietnamese president.

As for the contents of both presidents' letters, they struck observers as the most public kind of private correspondence despite the secret nature of their transmission. The themes they developed, and indeed some of the wording, have long been part of the public record of the weekly negotiations here.

The South Vietnamese delegation issued a statement hailing Mr. Nixon's speech as "timely" and charging that it "is up to them [the Communists] to make the next move."



Associated Pr

FROM THE SAME LITTER—These three bright-e pups displayed at a Stockholm show were born in same litter of a mongrel mother terrier that been impregnated by two different, unknown d according to veterinarians. The dog at center about the size of the mother, although rough-coa

Boycott and March By Memphis Negroes

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 4 Reuters).—About 4,000 Negroes marched in protest through Memphis yesterday, an estimated 60,000 black students boycotted their schools and garbage collection was crippled by Negro employees who took the day off.

The protest is the fourth in a series of "black Mondays" called by a coalition of civil rights groups. A city official said that, in addition to the garbage collectors, many Negro hospital workers also stayed off the job.

Schumann Tells French Assembly

Pompidou Won't Be 'Timid' at EEC Sumi

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann today promised that President Georges Pompidou would not "speak timidly" in defending French interests at the Common Market summit meeting which opens on Nov. 17.

Outlining French foreign policy before the National Assembly, Mr. Schumann said that France would let neither new candidates nor monetary fluctuations stand in the way of what the French hold as vital—a final agreement on agriculture financing.

Once that is settled, Mr. Schumann said, the Six can begin preparation of a program for the admission of new members. He said that there was no reason not to believe that this preparatory stage would be brief."

Mr. Schumann's remarks today, following those he made in Luxembourg yesterday, summed up what the French hope to achieve during the Hague summit. Yesterday, Mr. Schumann, again speaking in negatives, said that he was sure the Six would not agree not to open negotiations with new candidates.

No Date Forecast

But, he added, nothing led him to believe that a date would be fixed to open negotiations between the Six and the candidates.

Mr. Schumann did not reply to West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's remarks over the weekend that the Germans planned to do "everything possible" to convince their partners at the summit to open negotiations with the candidates during the beginning of next year.

Mr. Brandt said that if a date could not be fixed, the Six should at least define a period during the first part of the year during which negotiations should begin.

Agriculture Financing

Mr. Brandt's position on agriculture financing also was different from that of the French. Mr. Schumann said flatly today that it was "inconceivable" to try to link the agriculture question with new members. Mr. Brand just as firm in asserting that was a "direct link" betwe two problems.

Mr. Brandt made it clea the Germans and other m of the Six expected to obtai the French a firm agreeme candidates in return for a culture agreement.

Observers now believe th probable summit compromi be to elaborate for both st ening and expansion of the mon Market and to agree t early next year for its ad The program would then be p ed to the candidates.

Russia Expects to Launch Space Labs Within 5 Year

By Richard Reston

MOSCOW, Nov. 4. — The president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Mstislav Keldysh, said today the Russians will launch long-term manned orbiting laboratories within the next five years.

Mr. Keldysh told a press conference that working space platforms must await further studies of man's capacity to withstand weightlessness for prolonged periods of time.

He said neither Russian nor American scientists have the answer to this question.

"Some doctors and biologists feel the effects of weightlessness may be hazardous to the health of men in space for periods of six months to a year," he said. "There are optimists who think differently."

Mr. Keldysh suggested that in the final analysis the answer to weightlessness may lie in the creation of space stations with "artificial gravity."

Answering a question on the future of long-term space platforms, Mr. Keldysh said:

"Well, this will come within several years. It is less than ten years, even less than five years. I think the nearest years ahead."

He delivered his remarks as part of a wide-ranging discussion of the last manned Soviet space mission in mid-October. The press conference offered almost no new information on the flight of seven cosmonauts aboard Soyuz-6, Soyuz-7 and Soyuz-8.

The mission accomplished extensive rendezvous maneuvers in close-formation flight and an automatic welding experiment in conditions of outer space.

Many Western experts believe the flight failed to carry out its main objectives. It was thought at the time of the triple launching that the Russians were preparing to dock two of the three ships in a bid to construct a prototype of the world's first permanent orbiting platform.

These objectives were den the commander of Soyuz-8, Vladimir Shatalov. "Soyuz-Soyuz-8 had the capacity to he said, "but this was not the tasks."

Mr. Keldysh stressed the tance of the welding expe carried out by Soyuz-8. H cated the experiment was tial to the future constructio repair of permanent space tions.

The welding fused stainles and titanium and other plates made of stainless st tanium and aluminum.

Of the future, Mr. Keldysh the Soviet space program wil tinue work on orbital statio well as research pointing t manned flight to the moon planets. He said the Soviet has no plans for landing a on the moon in the imm months ahead.

© Los Angeles Times

Old Guardi Ousted Fro India Cabin

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4 (N Prime Minister Indira Gandh moved from her cabinet today Subhag Singh, a key support the old-guard faction that ha with her in India's ruling Co party.

The ouster of Mr. Singh, wh railways minister, purges the net of the last significant a the old-guard faction, known Syndicate.

Mrs. Gandhi said she was re ing him because he had att a meeting of the Syndicate le ship on Sunday at which s resolutions critical of her go ment were adopted. She pres she said, that "this means dissociation with government licies."

In a resignation letter, Mr. S 53, who had held cabinet posts 1962 when he served under Gandhi's father, Jawaharlal N cited in particular the Synd resolution on the "Rabat deb —a reference to India's embar ment at a recent conferenc Islamic nations in Morocco. I tried to attend this conference was finally barred when Pak threatened a boycott.

The government has been w criticized in many circles for a ing an invitation to a religio oriented Moslem conferenc India purports to be a secular tion. The Syndicate's resolutio Rabat said that the governm "unseemly act" had "compro our position in the world."

The dismissal of Mr. Si hardens the battle lines betw the two warring factions of Congress party and makes a h on collision in parliament virtu inevitable—which could three Mrs. Gandhi's government and p sibly cause instability in sev state governments as well.

U.S. Says Peking's Absence From UN Is 'Self-Imposed'

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 4 (AP).—The United States said today it will continue to seek contact with Red China to try to end its "self-imposed isolation," but it questioned whether Peking's entry into the United Nations now would serve the cause of peace.

"We are ready to talk with the leaders of Communist China in a frank and serious spirit whenever they choose . . ." Rep. J. Irving Whalley, R., Pa., told the 126-nation General Assembly as the annual Chinese representation debate went into its second day.

But he said, "Peking has thus far spurned our efforts to negotiate."

Rep. Whalley called on delegates to defeat a resolution by Albania and other supporters of Peking to seat Red China and expel the Chinese Nationalists.

The United States, he said, opposes a resolution that calls for expulsion of a government which has been a member of the United Nations since its founding and is recognized by a majority of the member states.

Losing a Member

"The demand that the Republic of China be summarily expelled from this organization should therefore gain no acceptance from those who genuinely favor universality," said Rep. Whalley. "For its immediate result—indeed the only certain result—would be the loss of one member.

Rep. Whalley spoke after Albania's Ambassador Halim Budo made a plea for the admission of Red China to the world body.

Rep. Whalley recalled that President Nixon had called for an era of negotiations with Peking to replace the spirit of confrontation, but that Red China had rebuffed such overtures.

"This year it canceled the Warsaw meeting of American and Chinese Communist ambassadors previously scheduled for February," he said.

"We are entitled under such circumstances to question whether it is a hostile world that has isolated Peking, or a still-hostile Peking that isolates itself."

Rep. Whalley said the United States intends to continue efforts to set up channels of communication with Peking, but it did not feel that the interests of the United Nations would be served by adoption of the Albanian resolution.

"That resolution would merely reward Peking's attitude of self-isolation and disrespect for the United Nations by seating it here under its own terms," he declared.

"This could be a major step backward, not forward."

Albanian Ambassador Halim Budo, assailing "the policies and plots" of the United States and the Soviet Union to "divide the world into spheres of influence," declared that it is not Communist China that needs the UN.

"It is the peace-loving states that need China," he said.

Mobutu in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Congolese President Joseph Mobutu arrived yesterday on a three-day official visit to Belgium, the first official visit of a Congolese head of state since the former Belgian colony became independent in 1960. Strict security precautions surrounded Mr. Mobutu's arrival at Brussels Airport.

Canada Curbs Use of DDT By 90%, Cuts Levels in Food

OTTAWA, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, asserting that "our environment is now widely contaminated with DDT residues," has announced a ban on the pesticide which will reduce its use by 90 percent in Canada.

Mr. Trudeau announced in the House of Commons last night that DDT would be banned from non-agricultural uses and permitted for only a dozen farm products. The accepted tolerance levels of DDT in food also were sharply reduced.

"After Jan. 1, 1970, DDT will not be registered for insect and bitingfly control in forests, parks and other outdoor areas except under emergency conditions," Mr. Trudeau said.

"In addition, the 1970 registration will be granted under the Pest Control Products Act for use on only 12 agricultural crops. It is estimated that all these actions will reduce the amount of DDT used by at least 90 percent," he said.

Health Minister John Munro said he believed the United States planned similar restrictions on DDT shortly. Meanwhile, he said, some agricultural products from the United States and other countries would have to be banned in Canada because of the more strict DDT levels permitted under the new regulations.

British Study Curbs

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP).—British experts are studying curbs on DDT and other pesticides similar to the ban announced by Canada, officials said today.

A committee of specialists from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Departments of Health and Science has prepared a report for the government covering ten pesticides including DDT.

Officials declined to make public the report. Other sources said it calls for tighter controls, but not an outright ban on the use of such insecticides.

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Returnees Tell the Story

How Cuba Treats Hijackers: It Keeps Them in Detention

PLATTSBURGH, N.Y., Nov. 4 (NYT).—Robert Lee Sandlin, one of the six accused aircraft pirates who returned to the United States Sunday, told a lawyer yesterday that he had been in detention ever since he arrived in Havana last March.

William J. Quinlan, the lawyer appointed to represent the 19-year-old youth in preliminary hearings here, quoted his client as saying the imprisonment was the primary reason he sought to return home.

"He came back of his own volition," the lawyer said. But he added that his client had not authorized him to tell how the sea voyage to Canada and the transfer to United States authorities was arranged.

The prisoner told his attorney that his first six months in Cuba were spent in a jail where he was confined in a cell block with a number of other Americans. The five other men taken into custody here as they crossed the Canadian border with Mr. Sandlin were also reported to have been kept in this prison.

Two months ago, Mr. Sandlin told Mr. Quinlan, he and other Americans were transferred to a large mansion on the outskirts of Havana. They were confined there except for two or three occasions when, under guard, they were brought to the city and given a few hours of freedom.

The youth said he had no complaints about the way he was treated and told the lawyer that the food he was given was better than that served to Cuban prisoners.

Mr. Sandlin was permitted yesterday to call his aunt in Wichita Falls, Tex. It was his first contact with his family since his return to the United States.

Mr. Quinlan described Mr. Sandlin as composed but said that when the youth asked his aunt about his parents, who do not have a telephone, tears welled up in his eyes.

"My general impression was that he was happy to be back."

Late yesterday afternoon, the lawyer sat next to Mr. Sandlin during a three-minute court proceeding at which he was informed of his right to a hearing. The purpose of such a hearing—called a removal hearing—is to determine whether a prisoner is the man identified in charges, whether a crime has indeed been committed, whether the alleged crime comes within federal jurisdiction and whether there is probable cause to believe the prisoner committed the crime.

Two of the six accused hijackers, Thomas James Boynton, 32, of Kalamazoo, Mich., and Joseph Calvin Crawford, 28, of Jacksonville, Fla., had waived their rights to these hearings immediately after their arraignments. Yesterday, the four others, who had asked for time to consult with family and lawyers, also decided to forgo the hearing.

In addition to Mr. Sandlin, the others are Raymond Leroy Anthony, 55, of Baltimore, the oldest of the accused, Thomas George Washington, a 29-year-old chemist from Gary, Ind., and Ronald Thomas Bohle, 22, of Michigan City, Ind.


AP.
Joseph C. Crawford


AP.
Robert Lee Sandlin


AP.
Thomas George Washington


AP.
Raymond L. Anthony


AP.
Thomas J. Boynton


AP.
Ronald T. Bohle

N.Y. Negroes Strike for Day Of 'Solidarity'

Schools and Hospitals Are Most Affected

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT).—New York City's school and hospital systems were the hardest hit by yesterday's "day of absence" by black New Yorkers, the first Black Solidarity Day.

Officials said absences among black teachers and students in heavily Negro schools ran from 70 to 90 percent. The absences of black workers in city hospitals varied, with activity normal at Harlem Hospital and the cancellation of non-emergency surgical operations at Queens General Hospital.

In all, however, no emergencies were reported as a result of the absences from work by black workers. Spokesmen for large private and government employers of black workers—the post office, telephone company and Transit Authority—said they noticed no large-scale absences "attributable to Black Solidarity Day."

Sponsors of the one-day demonstration, aimed at a display of the unity of the black community, had requested that Negroes absent themselves from work or school or wear armbands if they could not take the day off. Begun by a coalition of black intellectuals four weeks ago, the idea of a day of protest and unity was subsequently adopted by several black organizations and elected officials.

Eugene Callender, director of the New York Urban Coalition and a prime supporter of the demonstration, said yesterday that Black Solidarity Day supporters were giving some thought to "holding similar days at critical times." He said: "We are less concerned about making an impact on whites but rather an impact, a spirit of community and commonness among black people. This was done."

30 Lawyers Plan to File Suit To Halt Trial of Chicago Eight

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (UPI).—A group of 30 lawyers, charging that U.S. District Court Judge Julius J. Hoffman had returned Black Panther leader Bobby Seale "to his pre-emancipation chains," announced today they are filing a suit seeking to halt the trial of the "Chicago eight."

Spokesmen for the group said the suit would ask the U.S. District Court to enjoin Judge Hoffman and the Justice Department from proceeding with the riot conspiracy trial of Mr. Seale and seven other men until they have been made to show cause why it should continue.

They said the suit would be filed late today.

The primary purpose of the suit, attorney Howard Moore jr., of Atlanta, said at a news conference, is to "gain for Bobby Seale the right to defend himself."

Mr. Seale was shackled and gagged in the courtroom for three days last week when he erupted into wild outbursts in demanding the right to cross-examine prosecution witnesses.

Mr. Seale yesterday and today tempered both the frequency and tenor of his attempts to defend himself but issued a new, handwritten statement calling Judge Hoffman "a racist, a fascist and a pig, etc."

The suit, Mr. Moore said, is based on the Magna Carta, the Bill of Rights and the Civil War era amendments to the Constitution.

He castigated both Judge Hoffman and the trial. He said the trial is an outgrowth of "a racist system of justice" and showed that "little progress has been made since slavery."

Mr. Seale's new statement denied he had disrupted the trial and said he "only demanded my rights" when he insisted, after "firing" his courtroom lawyers, that only San Francisco attorney Charles P. Garry, recovering from surgery, could represent him in court.

Judge Hoffman repeatedly refused to let Mr. Seale cross-examine witnesses. Finally, after the defendant's eruptions brought the trial near to a standstill, the judge had marshals gag and truss him. Without explanation, the gag and shackles were removed yesterday.

The defendants are accused of conspiring to incite riots in Chicago during the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

Portuguese Osservatore

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—The Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, is to appear in a weekly Portuguese-language edition from next January for the world's 115 million Portuguese-speaking Catholics, it was announced here today. There are already weekly editions of L'Osservatore in French, Spanish and English as well as the Italian daily edition.

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Minichiello's Lawyers to Fight Any U.S. Extradition Plea

ROME, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Defense lawyers for Raffaele Minichiello, the marine who staged the longest plane hijacking in history, will attempt to have him tried in Italy and placed under psychiatric care, informed sources said today.

The sources said the lawyers, Vincenzo Siniscalchi and Nicola Lombardi, intended to plead extenuating circumstances because the actions of the Italian-born marine in last weekend's California-to-Rome hijacking "were certainly not those of a man in full possession of his mental faculties."

They would also try to stop any attempt to extradite him to the United States, where he could face the death penalty on air piracy charges.

[The United States has not yet asked Italy to extradite Minichiello to the State Department said today.]

The lawyers claim that 20-year-old Minichiello's mind suffered a profound shock from the war in Vietnam, where he was decorated for bravery during a 13-month stint with the Marines.

They will ask that he undergo psychiatric treatment after a period of observation, the sources added.

Minichiello, who hijacked a Boeing-707 jetliner over California and forced the crew at gunpoint to fly 7,000 miles to Rome, now is in a Rome prison.

The Italians have said they want to try Minichiello in Italy, where he would face a 30-year jail sentence for crimes committed on Italian soil, including forcing a police officer at gunpoint to drive him from the airport toward Naples. But they are conferring with American authorities over possible extradition.

Massimo Carli, the Rome deputy public prosecutor, who questioned Minichiello in his cell at the Queen of Heavens prison, said he was calm and lucidly answered all questions.

Defense Committee

ACQUAFREDDA DI MELITO IRPINO, Italy, Nov. 4 (AP).—A committee to save Minichiello from extradition was formed today in this town where he was born.

"We want him judged with humaneness," said Carlotta Mandil, 67, a journalist and head of the committee. "We want him cured in such a way that the shock that he suffered in the war (in Vietnam) can be reduced to nothing, so he can return to normal."

Mrs. Mandil blamed the hijacking on Minichiello's experiences in Vietnam and on what she said was his inability to adjust to American society.

"He was very much used to the life of Southern Italy," she said, adding that he found in the United States "a mentality very much different."

"He was just trying to return to his natural environment," she said.

'Bare-Knuckled Approach'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (NYT).—The president of the Air Line Pilots Association said yesterday that if Italian authorities refused to return Minichiello for trial on hijacking charges in this country, the U.S. government should "go get him" in Italy.

Charles H. Ruby, speaking for the professional association of nearly 30,000 commercial pilots, said diplomats and criminal courts must now take a "bare-knuckled approach" to stop air piracy. "This is not a lark," he said.

U.S. Contractors Sabotaging SALT, Pravda Contends

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (AP).—Pravda charged today that the Pentagon and big American defense contractors are working to prevent any chance of success at the forthcoming United States-Soviet Union Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

The Soviet Communist party newspaper said the military-industrial complex fears the loss of new defense projects and is exerting pressure through the press to turn the public against the talks, scheduled to open Nov. 17 in Helsinki.

"Leafing through the American papers these days," Pravda commentator B. Orekhov wrote from New York, "one clearly sees that the mighty military-industrial complex of this country will try with all its force to prevent progress in the solution of the important problem."

Mr. Orekhov mentioned U.S. multiple-warhead rockets (MIRVs) among major defense projects which could be affected by the talks, but did not mention Soviet MIRVs.

French Jets Collide

PARIS, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Two Mystère 4-A advanced jet training fighters collided at high altitude today while on a flight from the French Air Force base at Nancy-Ochey, the Air Ministry announced. At least one of the pilots was killed, the ministry said.

2 Jets Hijacked In Latin America

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 4 (AP).—A Brazilian airliner flying from Buenos Aires to Santiago and a Nicaraguan airliner going from Managua to Salvador were hijacked today. Both were headed for Cuba.

The Nicaraguan BAC-111 later landed at Georgetown, in the British Cayman Islands, 350 miles from Havana, where the two hijackers allowed the 50 passengers and two of the crew to leave the plane. The Brazilian Boeing-707, with 101 passengers, was taken over just before landing here, where it was refueled for the flight to Cuba.

Cat-Virus Work Raises Hopes Of Leukemia Cure for Man

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (WP).—Scientists here and in Scotland have grown cat leukemia viruses in human cells, bringing science a step closer to identifying human leukemia with viruses.

That separate groups arrived at the same results almost simultaneously using different methods has encouraged some scientists to believe that the search for the virus that causes human leukemia may be near an end.

Now doctors at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Md., have intensified their search for viruses in the bone marrow of leukemia patients, using the same detection methods that allowed them to measure the cat leukemia viruses growing in human tissue.

If they can prove that viruses cause leukemia in humans as they do in animals, scientists will try to develop vaccines to prevent the disease in man.

Scientists here and in Glasgow emphasized that there is no evidence that the cat leukemia virus causes human leukemia.

Dr. Charles G. Rickard, a Cornell University scientist who did early work on the cat leukemia virus, said, "It would be unwise to blame cats for human cases of leukemia on the basis of present knowledge."

Just the same, the National Cancer Institute has mounted three studies as a result of the new findings to see if there are more cases of leukemia in people who own cats than in people who don't.

And all current research with suspected leukemia viruses is being conducted in a new, super-safe isolation laboratory at the National Institutes of Health.

Dr. Timothy E. O'Connor of the National Cancer Institute explained that new discoveries are significant because they provide tools for scientists to find out if viruses cause leukemia in man, and to isolate these viruses if they exist.

"The real story will be if we can use this cat leukemia virus to catch the human virus," he said.

"Most virologists," he continued, "are convinced that the leukemia virus exists—although we haven't isolated it yet."

Using electron microscopes, scientists have found particles in leukemia patients that they suspect may be the disease-causing virus. But it has been almost impossible to grow these particles.

Leukemia, a cancer of the white blood cells, kills more than 14,000 Americans each year. But doctors using combinations of powerful drugs are beginning to develop successful treatment methods that are cutting the death rate.

Other teams of scientists have been hunting the cause of the disease.

In experiments over the last four years, Dr. O'Connor and Dr. Peter J. Fishinger, in "an academic exercise in virology," combined a mouse solid tumor virus with a cat leukemia virus.

They got a synthetic virus with the genetic material from the nucleus of the mouse solid tumor virus and the outer coat of the cat leukemia virus.

They then mixed this synthetic virus with cat leukemia virus and injected the new combination into both human and cat tissue cells.

The synthetic virus would not grow without the aid of the extra cat leukemia virus, Dr. O'Connor explained. So the synthetic virus became the "detector" of the cat leukemia virus.

This produced cancer-like changes in both the cat and the human cells. Both the cat leukemia virus and the synthetic virus grew readily in either human or cat cells.

Unbeknownst to Dr. O'Connor and Dr. Fishinger, a team of scientists at the University of Glasgow in Scotland, headed by Dr. Oswald Jarrett, reached the same results in a different way.

Dr. Jarrett's team studied cats diagnosed by veterinarians as suffering from leukemia and found viruses in their bone marrow that would grow in human cells.

The rate of growth of the virus matched the test-tube results reached by Dr. O'Connor and Dr. Fishinger, providing physical proof for their experiments.

On the other hand, the biggest advance of the American team was getting both the synthetic virus and the cat leukemia virus to grow.

"It is the first time viruses were ever shown to cross the species barrier," Dr. Jarrett said in Glasgow yesterday.

Dr. Leon Dmochowski of Houston, a leading American authority on leukemia, said the findings "will definitely stimulate further research."

Is it true what they say about Americans abroad?

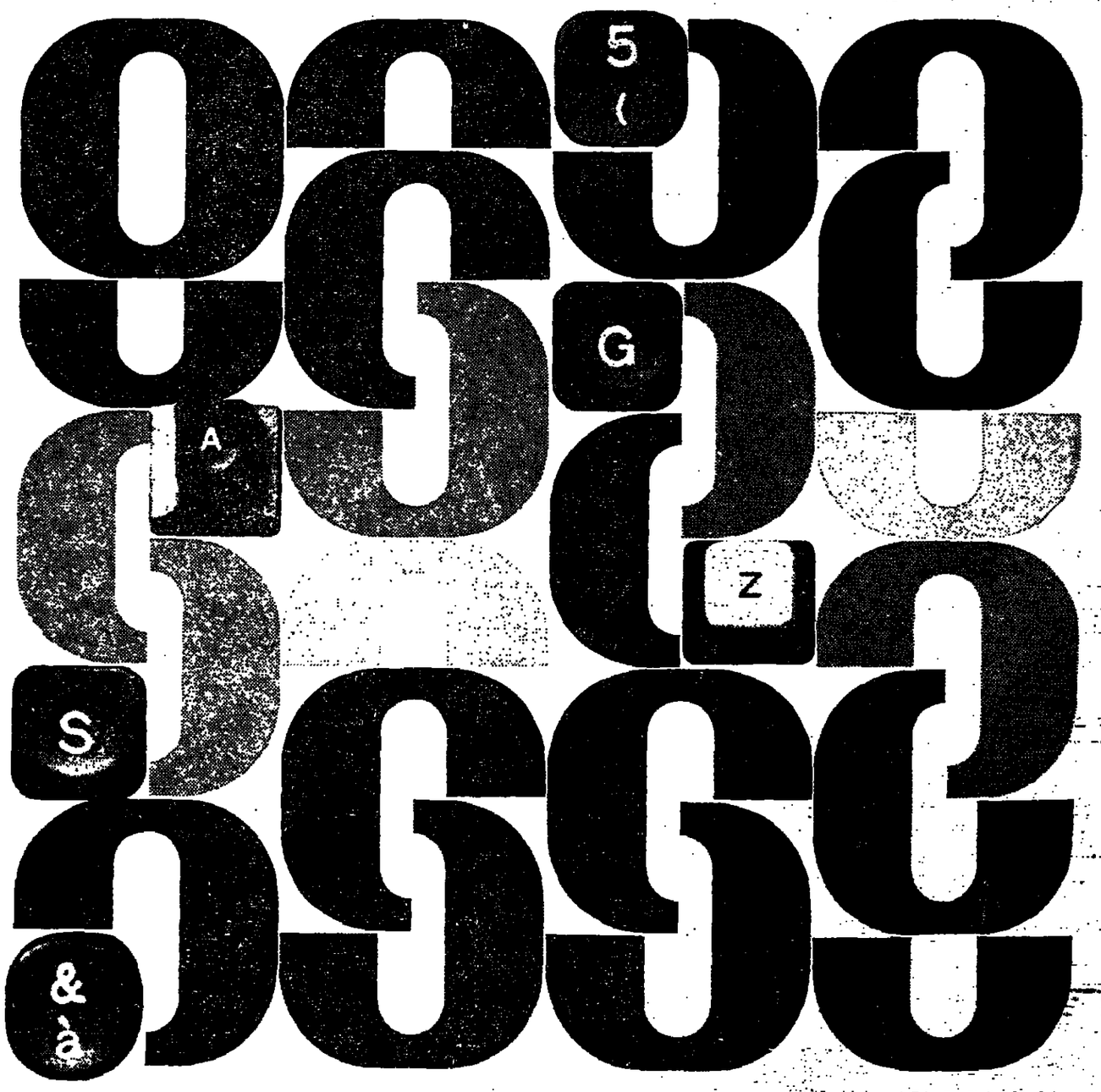
They say that travelling Americans are sampling raki, sake and ouzo. It's true. But ask them what their favorite is, what they serve most of —you'll find their answer is Bourbon whiskey. Old Grand-Dad Bourbon to be exact. Next time enjoy—and serve your friends—Old Grand-Dad, "The Head of the Bourbon Family." You don't have to be in America to enjoy this famous American.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Wednesday, November 5, 1969 * *

The Silent Majority

President Nixon made a persuasive appeal to that strong segment of American opinion which, wanting peace in Vietnam, still recognizes that peace on certain terms, or on no terms at all, could be disastrous for the non-Communists of that country, imperil Southeast Asia and probably produce violent reactions in the United States when the effects of a too hasty withdrawal were appreciated.

His account of his many efforts, public and private, to start substantive negotiations with the other side, was factual and effective. It emphasized that all of the real initiatives toward peace have come from the United States; that whatever reciprocity there was has been purely tacit and, presumably, tentative; that any further American steps would have to be unilateral, with no guarantees, scarcely even hints, that they would lead to progress in Paris. And this made the president's dilemma clear: Without negotiation, without meaningful response from Hanoi, he must depend upon "Vietnamization" for the withdrawal of American troops.

To this, the "silent majority" will doubtless assent. Mr. Nixon's problem is that this majority is largely silent; it has no real enthusiasm for the war as such, or even for its goals, as succeeding presidents have outlined them. The vocal minority, on the other hand, is highly articulate, dedicated to their cause and with an urgent personal interest in it. Some within that minority were willing to suspend judgment on the president's plan for ending the war, in the hope that new developments would speed its success. Mr. Nixon has not been able to promise such developments.

To conduct a war, with such support and against such opposition, imposes a very great strain upon executive leadership. It also deepens the divisions within the nation —affecting a broad range of the population, from the financial community to the ghettos, from Congress to city governments, from those who believe staunchly in the American promise to those who have rejected that promise. It threatens to turn the "Moratorium," which was massive and peaceful in October, into violent confrontation in November.

These, no less than the dangers the president envisages from a premature withdrawal, are among the facts of American political, social and economic life today. More, these tensions are known to the other side.

Doubtless they are even exaggerated in Hanoi; doubtless the conviction of ultimate victory which has ruled North Vietnamese policy takes too little account of Communist losses in men and morale under prevailing conditions. They have their own dilemmas, less publicized, but equally real—dilemmas which would lead rational statesmen to a search for some way out, matching the search of Mr. Nixon. For while the cost of the president's policy will be high for the United States, higher than many Americans believe necessary, the cost of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese intransigence is higher for themselves in relation to their strength and, in actual fact, for the objective they pursue.



Circling the Triangle

By John K. Fairbank

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Only three powers are of continental size —the United States, the Soviet Union and China. Though China lacks our electronic devices, any invader will find that her 750 million people have considerable nuisance value. A Sino-Soviet-American diplomatic triangle is thus taking shape, but are we prepared to deal with it?

When Kosygin and Chou En-lai got together in Peking on Sept. 11, their agreement to move toward negotiating the Sino-Soviet boundary dispute held a message for us, too. The message was simple: Sooner or later we also have to move toward negotiations with China as well as with the Soviet Union.

The reason is also simple: Great-power wars henceforth threaten to be nuclear wars—who wants one? and the only alternative is power politics, including negotiations.

Of course, our negotiations with China may long continue to be either secret exchanges at Warsaw, known only to the principals and Soviet eavesdroppers, or long-distance public-announcement negotiations, as when the State Department announced July 21 that American tourists could bring home up to $100 worth of goods made in China. Translated into diplomatic language, this meant that the Nixon administration considers our 20-year embargo on trade with China no longer sacred. What next? Within ten years of the Sino-Soviet split that became spectacularly evident in July, 1960, our China policy has now begun to seem to move in response.

Was Delay Necessary?

Could it have moved sooner—away from confrontation, toward negotiation, in Mr. Nixon's phrase? Or did we have to wait for a Republican president plus the national feeling that military containment Vietnam-style is a bankrupting policy.

It is tempting to suggest that we lost about five years and got into a major war to boot by sticking with confrontation, but such criticisms are easier to enunciate than to prove, not least because they assume too easily that our action could have determined the course of Sino-American relations. In fact, the Chinese Communist revolution has been remarkably self-concerned and comparatively impervious to outside influence. Even now, how much can we expect to influence Mao Tse-tung?

One thing we can do is to get ready for triangular Sino-Soviet-American power politics.

History has not prepared us for relations with two adversaries, each of whom is both a declared enemy of the other two and a potential collaborator. In both World Wars and in Korea we lined up against what seemed the aggressor, so that our might could support the right. Being either pro-victory or anti-war in Vietnam is easy; compromise is not. But we no longer face the ultra-simplicity of a cold war against "monolithic international communism." As Under Secretary of State Elliot Richardson said Sept. 15, we have to be even-handed between Russia and China, yet "each is highly sensitive about American efforts to improve relations with the other."

This is where the anti-Communist-China righteousness of the Dulles era now proves to have been costly. Moscow sits strategically in the middle of the nascent Sino-Soviet-American triangle, able to do business with each of the other parties. Washington and Peking hung up by their ideologies and past policies, are not yet able to do business with each other. We are much closer today to the Russians than to China on the level of diplomatic contact, mutual exchanges, trade, and information.

Nobody From Peking

In Washington Ambassador Dobrynin, for example, sees both Secretary Rogers and Sen. Fulbright. But neither ever sees anyone from Peking. Again, Premier Kosygin sees Chou En-lai, but no American ever does. In effect, we and the Chinese are both in the Russians' pockets. (Whenever the American and Chinese ambassadors met in Warsaw, the Russians presumably listened from outside the room.)

Worse still, our vestigial contact with Peking cannot be revived and increased without seeming to endanger precarious Soviet-American relations that must still take priority over Sino-American relations. After all, Russia can destroy us, China cannot. First things first.

Similarly, Peking's dealing with Moscow is less likely to tarnish its world-revolutionary image than would a deal with "imperialist" Washington. The Russians not only have the inside track in information, they can also press both ways to keep the United States and China apart.

In this predicament, we can do little more than make gestures, like abolishing the trade embargo on China so we treat China and Russia on equal terms. But Chinese tradition may come to our rescue, for the Chinese instinct to play off one opponent against another comes down from ancient times.

After the breakup of the first Chinese empire of the Han in A.D. 220, the country was divided for half a century between the three kingdoms in the north, the south and the west, and China's diplomatic style has been influenced by this era ever since. The American experience of sectional politics in the early 19th century, when Henry Clay's West could try to hold a balance between Webster's North and Calhoun's South, was a very pale reflection of the Chinese experience.

Even more pertinent today is the long-continued Chinese experience in allying with the eastern Mongols to fight the western Mongols and then using the western Mongols to control the eastern Mongols, and so on. (The Chinese phrase is *I-I-Chih-I*: use barbarians to control barbarians.) Sooner or later, then, we should expect Peking to try to use the Americans and the Russians against each other to China's advantage. This indeed may be the incentive that brings China out of her shell.

Mr. Fairbank is professor of history and director of the East Asian Research Center at Harvard University. His books include "The United States and China" and "A Documentary History of Chinese Communism." He wrote this article for The Los Angeles Times.

Mr. Nixon's Plan for Peace

President Nixon disappointed the nation's hope for a reordering of American priorities with a "plan for peace" that appears rather to be a formula for continued war. He proposed no new American initiative at Paris or in South Vietnam, preferring instead to reiterate the American position in terms reminiscent of those used by President Johnson and Secretary Rusk.

The president in effect committed this nation to defend the present government of South Vietnam until it can defend itself. This is at best a remote prospect, judging by the record of the past 15 years. It also seems to contradict Nixon's own Asian doctrine under which, according to the president, the United States would leave with Asian governments the primary responsibility for their own defense.

There is justification for Nixon's impatience with Hanoi for its intransigence in the Paris talks and in private negotiations that have now been revealed for the first time. But Nixon at the same time failed to mention even the possibility of such proposals as cease-fire or a democratization and liberalization of the Saigon government.

President Nixon has offered a plan for Vietnamizing the war. What is needed is a program for Vietnamizing the peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

No Rest for the Weary

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—It is an exceedingly grim coincidence that just as President Nixon was outlining his plan to extricate the United States in an orderly way from the bewildering Vietnam war, the North Koreans took pains to advertise their intention of forcing Communism upon South Korea, where two divisions of American troops are still stationed as a protective garrison.

One can only deduce that someone in the Communist world is preparing to aim a one-two punch at Washington, hoping to follow up on a U.S. defeat in Southeast Asia with a second U.S. defeat in northeast Asia. Otherwise, how can one explain that on Nov. 3, the day of Nixon's Vietnam speech, the London Times published a full-page paid advertisement of a biography of Kim Il Sung, North Korea's boss, only a week after a similar advertisement appeared in The New York Times?

Quite apart from the fact that such space costs thousands of dollars and it is hardly reasonable that the book's Japanese publishers expect to get their money back by turning the North Korean hagiography into an international best seller, the advertisement makes plain an intention to stir up trouble in South Korea at ultimate American expense.

Two Warnings

The book will comprise three volumes and the third, due to appear next April, contains two warnings. Chapter Five is entitled, "We Can Never Hand Down a Divided Fatherland to Our Posterity," and Chapter Seven is called "The Great Leader of the Forty Million Korean People." There are forty million Koreans only if you add the South to the North.

Thus, just as Nixon is trying to unite Americans behind a program of reasoned but careful withdrawal from South Vietnam to avoid what Averell Harriman describes as a possible Communist "reign of terror" if the pullout is abrupt, a serious diversion openly assumes shape elsewhere in Asia.

Quite obviously Peking and Moscow, much as they may disagree on other points and suspicious as they often are of Kim, want to force U.S. influence and U.S. presence entirely off the world's most populous continent. There is striking parallelism between the burden of Ho Chi Minh's final message to Nixon, disclosed by the president last night, and the meaning implicit in blazing advertisements of Kim's intention.

Picking Up Pieces

Communist logic sees the United States as a classical imperial power and its Asian presence as a classical expression of colonialism. The fact that the UN itself was and is directly involved in South Korea is ignored. Now that Peking and Moscow have lost all fear that the Vietnam war might explode into a holocaust endangering themselves, they are sympathetic to the prospect of following up the slow U.S. Vietnam retreat by kicking America right out of Asia, then scrambling to pick up the pieces.

How else can one explain that Kim, who has managed to balance off both Communist superpowers, is now suddenly described as the leader of a "national liberation struggle unexampled in the history of the world?" This is going to be a tough period in the Asian balance of power struggle as Japan presses for return of Okinawa and both Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Tse-tung, those ancient rivals, totter toward death. Therefore the strategy of lighting new fires in the northeast before old fires in the southeast are extinguished pleases America's enemies.

Nixon was well advised to keep control of his options as he summarized policy in Vietnam—either end the conflict by negotiation, with Hanoi's agreement, or gradually feed the defense burden to Saigon. Such caution and patience may disappoint those who believe in miracles and will irritate our enemies; yet flexibility is the only approach that would not promise disaster at the road's end.

Sudden emergence of a possible new Korean crisis indicates again how hard it is for a great power to start shrinking overseas commitments. Phasing a nation out of global responsibilities is even harder than phasing it in.

Americans and foreign friends who are impatient with the president might do well to reflect on all the implications elsewhere that could rebound from the dreary Southeast Asian experience. They might also start thinking of what it may mean to everyone when Kim Il Sung decides to outdo the memory of Ho Chi Minh.

International Opinion

President Nixon's Speech

Mr. Nixon has placed into the hands of his fellow Americans the choice between the difficult path to peace and the road of illusions. Hanoi is obviously counting on the internal collapse of America. The longer it retains the hope of this collapse, the longer it has no need to respond to American de-escalation of the war by positive gestures.

The president of the United States is today perfectly convinced of this. We see that he has decided to show his opponents that they must no longer rely on a chain of unilateral concessions. But Hanoi is so locked on its arbitrary policy of total victory that it can no longer publicly disengage.

Although refusing to be the man of disaster and treason, the president of the United States could not fail to take into account the intransigence of the enemy.

—From the Tribune de Genève (Geneva).

* * *

In having his Monday night speech announced three weeks in advance, Mr. Richard Nixon condemned himself to reveal to American and foreign public opinion some change in his Vietnamese policy, with the risk of gravely disappointing those who still refused to withdraw their confidence in him. Did he realize it? It seems not.

This speech constitutes above all a defense and illustration of the "Vietnamization" of the war. This strategy is not presented to the American people as a panacea, but as the only honorable solution for the United States. The inconvenience for the president is that the route he has defined once again does not necessarily lead toward peace. It is a question, nothing more and nothing less, of continuing the war on a reduced scale, less costly from every point of view for America . . .

—From Le Monde (Paris).

* * *

President Nixon's account of his Vietnam plan wasn't at all the peace speech that millions of Americans expected. This challenge will get its response with strong support later this month when new protest days are arranged.

The details of his plan are still veiled in secrecy. According to Nixon's speech they cannot be more substantial than corresponding promises given by his predecessor, Lyndon Johnson.

—From Expressen (Stockholm).

* * *

The speech was, from nearly all points of view, depressing. There were no peace moves, no new ideas in President Nixon's message.

—From B.T. (Copenhagen).

* * *

To "Vietnamize the Vietnam war" has been a target the Nixon administration has been trying to accomplish. It would enable the United States to extricate itself from the Vietnam war but at the same time bar North Vietnam from taking over the control of South Vietnam. In notifying South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu in advance of the speech, it is clear that Mr. Nixon's decision has not been made without regard for the interests of its most important ally in the Vietnam war.

—From Sing Tao Pao (Hong Kong).

Hijacking Habit

The seizure of the TWA Boeing-707 airliner and its forced flight of almost 7,000 miles from the West Coast of the United States to Rome may persuade countries to act more strongly at last against hijacking.

There have in fact been 50 seizures of aircraft this year already. Most of them have been between North America and Cuba: and they have become so commonplace as to hardly rate a paragraph in the world's press.

The transatlantic dash of Cpl. Raffaele Minichiello has served to focus eyes and minds on aerial piracy in a way that any number of further Cuban incidents would not do.

Certainly the crime seems to be becoming a habit, and an appallingly dangerous one. It is better for the countries to strengthen the regulations now rather than wait for the otherwise inevitable catastrophe.

—From The Times (London).

Letters

Evaluating Beckett

The editorial you reprinted from The New York Times last weekend (Oct. 25-26) on the selection of Samuel Beckett for the Nobel Prize is a particularly dreary example of the mindless riding of the zeitgeist that characterizes so much of American journalism. Almost every "right-thinking" cliché and banality appropriate to the occasion is to be found in the space of two short paragraphs: the "daring and awareness of modern trends" shown by the Swedish Academy, the fact that Beckett's plays "are not addressed to the matinee audiences or book club readers" and would "never win a popularity poll," and so on and on to the final, inevitable, observation that the award to Beckett constitutes "belated recognition for Joyce, too," for both these men "in different ways declared that . . ." etc., etc.

The piece contains not the slightest sign of a personal, independent reaction to Beckett's work on the part of the writer, who contents himself on this score with quoting seven enigmatic words from someone else (Brooks Atkinson). This death of the spirit, which is called "opinion," is, in my view, as great a sin against responsible journalism as are the various spectacular abuses so often attributed to the press.

IRVING JAFFE.
Launaguet, France.

'Iron-Clad Security'

The New York Times editorial on Israel in your Oct. 31 issue calls for comment.

It refers to "iron-clad security guarantees" in return for Israeli territorial withdrawals and also mentions U Thant's appeal for world action to avert a "Hundred Years' War" in the Middle East.

Wasn't U Thant himself directly responsible for withdrawing in May-June, 1967, the UN troops then representing a Four Power "iron-clad security guarantee" of free navigation to Elath? Didn't this pave the way for a blockade providing the *casus belli* of the six-day war? The UN secretary-general's eloquence two and a half years late is less than impressive. If there's a "Hundred Years' War" going he can take personal credit for, say, a good 25 of those years.

These days the world's greatest export commodity is unsolicited advice to Israel. The latter pleads for fighter planes and pays for them in advance? The money is pocketed, the planes—so aptly named Mirages—impounded and in their place comes more advice. From the impounders!

How does all this free wisdom run? Something like this: "Come on, fellows, let's be sports. Trade your advantages for a handful of 'iron-clad security guarantees.' What have you got to lose but your lives and your land? Don't you trust France, the Russians?"

Somehow, all the iron-clad paper guarantees, as distinct from the territorial ones Israel has attained for itself, recall the fine collateral once put up by Groucho Marx in the role of Professor Rufus T. Fierfly, fourflusher. Dr. Fierfly attempts to negotiate a cash advance on what he calls his "personal" IOU. "And," adds this eminent financier, "if I forget to reimburse, just you keep the IOU!" On such moral security, how can Israel reasonably refuse to give up all its territorial defenses so long as it can keep the IOUs tendered by France, land of the shellgame known as "Buy the Mirage," the freedom-loving government of Mr. Brezhnev and Fearless U Thant?

THOMAS R. BRANSTEN.
Geneva.

The Logan Act

While reading today's (Oct. 30) IHT I saw reference to something called the Logan Act which makes it "a federal crime to contact representatives of a foreign government without permission from the U.S. government in an attempt to influence them."

What a piece of impudence! It means that only the sacred cows of the established U.S. government are allowed to have a say in the world. All the rest of us are supposed to remain mute. Such an unacceptable law cannot go unchallenged.

During the last few years I, and other Americans I know, have signed petitions and written letters to influential persons in the governments of China, North Vietnam, France, and other countries encouraging and urging them to follow certain courses that are against the wishes of the State Department and the Dixiecrat and rural yahoos of Congress. And that was before I had heard of the Logan Act. Now that I know about it I will sign more petitions, write more letters and be even more persuasive whenever I meet foreign representatives in England and on the mainland.

Of course, the creeps of the State Department and the prosecuting division of the Justice Department know what they can do with the Logan Act.

WILLIAM REDMBOLD.
Teddington, England.

Musical Comedy

If Miss Ethel Merman and Mr. Irving Berlin happened to read the article "U.S. Borrowed $135 Million From 3 Countries It Aids" in the IHT, Oct. 28, they must have felt like a pair of minor prophets. Back in 1950 in "Call Me Madam" they were cheerfully telling the mythical Grand Duchy of Lichtenburg:

"Take ten million and please don't fuss
If you find it can't be spent.
You can lend it right back to us
And will pay you seven percent."

J. TOWER THOMPSON.
Taormina, Sicily.

Direct Talks

News item (IHT Oct. 31): "The usually well-informed newspaper Al Ahram said: 'Cairo holds that any negotiations that may take place to solve the crisis should be between the Lebanese authorities and the resistance organizations'."

So the Arab-Israeli conflict is *not* a crisis important enough to warrant negotiations between the two belligerents?

MICHAEL DICK.
Antwerp.

Agnew and Art

If Spiro Agnew didn't exist, Art Buchwald would have had to invent him. Come to think of it, maybe Art Buchwald did invent him!

(Mrs.) J.R. S.
Geneva.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Nov. 5, 1894

NEW YORK.—Further particulars have come to hand of the earthquake in the City of Mexico. Many people are feared dead and great damage has been caused by the shock. So far thirteen persons are reported killed, but it is believed that many more must have been overwhelmed and buried among the debris. The damage is widespread and involves many of the most important buildings in the city. Most of the fatalities appear to have resulted from falling walls and collapsing roofs.

Fifty Years Ago

Nov. 5, 1919

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The entire Peace Treaty, together with the Covenant of the League of Nations, is now in serious danger of defeat. It is stuck in one of the worst deadlocks in the history of the Senate, through the determination of the Administration leaders to prevent ratification rather than accept the program of reservations as presented by Senator Lodge. The senator has asked for a vote on the bill by November 12. Administration leaders have flatly refused this formula.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Yugoslavia (air) ..... $	17.50	33.50	64.00
Elsewhere Europe (air)	17.50	33.50	64.00

هكذا من الأصل



United Press International.

...OMATIC ORBIT—Flanked by U.S. presidential space ...er Frank Borman (left) and Soviet Ambassador ...e United Nations Jacob Malik (right), two Soviet cosmonauts, Georgy Beregovoi (center left), and Konstantin Feoktistov (center right) exchange gifts with United Nations Secretary-General U Thant (at center).

...ychiatrist ...estifies at ...ohan Trial

...JSALEM, Nov. 4 (UPI).—A ...atrist said today Denis ...ael Rohan, the Australian ac... of setting fire to the el-Aqsa ... last Aug. 21, was suffering ...schizophrenia with paranoid ...randiose delusions."

...essor Trevor Gibbons, of the ...sity of London's Institute of ...atry, who is also president ...e International Society of ...nologists, testified for the ...e. He said: "There can be ...ubt whatsoever that he [Mr. ...] is severely and mentally ...l suffers from psychotic delu... namely schizophrenia with ...oid and grandiose delusions."

...doctor said Mr. Rohan knew ...s doing wrong in setting the ... but was incapable of fully ...ciating the deed and believed ...as acting under God's direc...

Rohan's trouble lay in what Gibbons termed a frustrated ...ife.

...f. Gibbons said Mr. Rohan ... to stand trial, but needed ...al treatment as soon as pos...

When he examined the ...ant sheepshearer last month, Gibbons added, Mr. Rohan ...him one of his ambitions was ...ur gasoline on himself and ... it. He also said Mr. Rohan ...im he believed his trial would ...e most important one since ... of Jesus Christ.

...roughout the psychiatrist's ...nce, Mr. Rohan sat in his ...-proof glass booth, paying ... attention to what was hap...ng.

...hant Defends ...ctions on Eve ...f 6-Day War

...ITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 4 ...).—Secretary-General U Thant ...aside his usual taciturn man... last night to defend angrily ...actions on the eve of the 1967 ...le East war.

...e occasion was a party given ... by correspondents to mark the ...th anniversary of his election ...ecretary-general.

...ked by a free-lance correspon..., whether he had made a ...ake in May, 1967 (when he ...drew the UN Emergency Force ...he demand of Egyptian Pres... Gamal Abdel Nasser), Mr. ..., obviously nettled, retorted: ...ly a nincompoop or a malicious ...rtionist would still maintain I ... other alternatives to the ac... I took."

...ding that he had "never made ...ore correct decision," Mr. Thant ... specifically that his remarks ... on the record.

...though there was much cri... of Mr. Thant at the time ... bowing to Mr. Nasser in a ... and that helped precipitate ... war, diplomats here now gen... concede his had little choice. ...ough he might have been able ...tall briefly, eventually he would ... had to comply because the ... force was in Egypt by permis... and Egyptian units overran ... positions.

Tapline Repairs Sabotaged Pipe

BEIRUT, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—The flow of Saudi Arabian oil in the Trans-Arabian Co.'s pipeline to its Mediterranean terminal resumed early today about 24 hours after it was dynamited by saboteurs, it was officially announced today.

A section of the line was blown up early yesterday, ripping up a two-foot section. The pipeline, buried six feet underground, was damaged at a point three miles from its terminal at Zahrani, in south Lebanon, in the third such attack in five months.

The blast caused a leak of between 5,000 and 15,000 barrels of crude oil before pumping was stopped to enable Tapline workers to make repairs.

Company sources estimate losses from the explosion at $180,000, including the cost of the oil leaked.

Tally Shows Bigger Loss By Mrs. Meir

JERUSALEM, Nov. 4 (NYT).—The election losses suffered by Premier Golda Meir's ruling alignment in the general election last week appeared last night to have been greater than at first realized.

Election officials, announcing new party totals after counting the votes of soldiers, said that the alignment of the Labor and Mapam parties had won 56 rather than 58 of the 120 seats in the Knesset or parliament.

This represented a loss of seven seats, rather than five, as had been reported earlier.

The dominant Labor alignment led by Mrs. Meir held 63 votes in the Knesset, making it the largest single bloc. It remains that, even with the additional losses recorded yesterday.

Same Coalition Seen

Although the change may sharpen the bargaining that began over formation of a new coalition, it is not expected to alter its composition. Mrs. Meir has indicated that she is seeking the broadest coalition possible.

The final tally for Gahal, a right-wing party that has long served as Israel's main opposition bloc, was reported to be 26 seats, four more than the outgoing Knesset faction but the same number of seats won by this group in 1965.

Gahal had suffered the defection of four leading members who formed the Free Center party in the last parliamentary session. The Free Center now has two seats.

A beneficiary of the latest count was the Haolam Hazeh party, for four years a one-man Knesset faction represented by a political maverick, Uri Avneri. Mr. Avneri, editor of a weekly called Haolam Hazeh, will get two seats.

Israel Steps Up Punishment Of Arabs When Terror Hits

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, Nov. 4.—Israel's military government authorities are applying a new form of punishment in the occupied West Bank of the River Jordan and Gaza Strip areas that has closed the local population in a vise of fear between terrorism and occupation.

Hints of this policy have come from leading officials over recent months. Evidence was provided in recent weeks and now the Israelis have confirmed it in informal but authoritative talks.

The main instrument of the new policy is the blowing up of houses as administrative punishment in the areas occupied by Israel in the 1967 war.

Until several weeks ago, Israeli occupation officials sought to limit this practice to homeowners or occupants who had either participated in sabotage, or who had assisted others engaged in subversion.

Now, the Israelis are also blowing up the dwellings of Arabs who they feel are reasonably likely to have known about acts of terrorism committed in their area, or who were reported by others to have been involved.

Collective Punishment

It is seen by the Arabs as a form of collective punishment, and only one of several forms. Another is the seizure of Arab property, which has become frequent recently, to punish group misbehavior or as group punishment.

In Hebron tonight, for example, the security authorities seized 26 Arab shops, 13 on each side of a street where an Arab terrorist had thrown a grenade at a military vehicle earlier in the day. It was the first time this sort of punishment had been applied.

A senior official of the military government said: "You can call it collective punishment. We call it defensive measures."

The local Arabs, meanwhile, are coming under more severe pressure from the Palestinian guerrillas and saboteurs who have murdered between 40 and 50 since the war for suspected collaboration with the Israelis.

But collaboration works both ways, and the Israelis see the nearly 1,000,000 Arabs of the occupied areas working increasingly with infiltrators and subversives. "There is more collaboration with terrorists recently," the senior official said.

Passive Acceptance

Then he added, "At least it is passive acceptance of terrorism, because the local people are afraid.

"We are saying to them, 'If terrorism continues, life will be unbearable and our defensive measures will make life unbearable.'

"If it becomes unbearable, then they will have three choices: Either fight the terrorists themselves or denounce them to us or suffer."

Two recent incidents demonstrate the new tougher Israeli policy. One occurred in Halhul, a village near Hebron, where about two dozen homes were blown up. The other was in Gaza, where eight structures were demolished.

In Halhul, five Arab villagers were murdered a few months ago by Arab guerrillas for alleged collaboration with Israelis. At least two of them were victims marked for execution.

A few weeks ago, an Israeli lieutenant was killed in the village while flushing suspected terrorists out of buildings. The terrorist was captured, but the Israelis said he died later of his wounds. Six structures were demolished "in the operation," the Israelis said, and the rest were blown up the next day.

An Israeli official, explaining the demolition, said security authorities were disappointed by "the lack of cooperation demonstrated by the village leaders in helping them track down the guerrillas.

"It was a case of local collaboration with terrorists," he said. He denied that it was collective punishment.

S. Africa's Vorster Defends All-White Team as Tradition

By Stephen V. Armstrong

LONDON, Nov. 4 (WP).—South African Premier Johannes Vorster stoutly defended his country's segregationist policies last night in the face of protests here which threaten to disrupt the tour of an all-white South African rugby team.

"Sport has always been played separately in South Africa," Mr. Vorster argued in a television interview recorded in Pretoria. His country's traditional exchange of amateur teams with Britain, he added, "is a sport relation of White South Africans with Britain. That has been accepted all along."

Anti-apartheid groups trying to end this relationship forced rugby officials to take extraordinary security precautions this week to protect matches scheduled for the visiting "Springbok" team.

The site of Wednesday's opening game against Oxford University is to be announced only hours in advance to reduce the expected invasion of protesters. Oxford police had refused to guarantee the teams' safety if they played at the university, where prominent professors including Vice-Chancellor (president) Alan Bullock have condemned the tour.

In Leicester, where the second match is planned Saturday, all police leave has been canceled to control an estimated 2,000 or more demonstrators.

Protest leaders, who want to force cancellation of the 25-game tour, regard these precautions as an initial success. They also claim the furor will add to what they interpret as a growing movement to isolate South Africa in international sport.

Many British sports figures reacted angrily last year when Mr. Vorster barred a British cricket team which contained a Negro on the grounds he had been selected for political reasons. A few months later the International Olympic Committee, which shut South Africa out of the 1968 Games, also relegated its delegation on the committee to an observer status.

And to add to Mr. Vorster's embarrassments British Minister of Sport Denis Howell commented caustically last month that he had "no time for any sport based on racial considerations." The South African cricket team due to visit Britain next summer should stay home, he added.

U.S. Unit Chief Slain After Dismissing Aide

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—A 63-year-old government loan agency official shot his boss when he was told to look for another job, the police reported today.

They said that Samuel Welch, who worked at the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in Washington, drew a pistol and fired twice, killing operations director Clarke L. Fauver during an office discussion yesterday about "personnel relationships."

Mr. Welch, who has been charged with murder, was special assistant to Mr. Fauver, the police said.

Manila Curbs Tourists From South Africa

MANILA, Nov. 4 (UPI).—The Philippine Foreign Office said today that it would bar South African tourists unless they denounced in writing their government's apartheid policy.

Foreign Secretary Carlos P. Romulo said that 30 to 70 South Africans were expected to arrive shortly aboard two passenger ships, the Boissevein and the Telelberg. The ships' agents had asked if they could land in Manila.

"Unless they execute an affidavit that they renounce apartheid, they won't be allowed to land. We are firm on that position," Mr. Romulo said.

U.S. Naval Intrusion Charged by Peking

HONG KONG, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Communist China charged that a U.S. warship yesterday intruded into its territorial waters off Kwangtung Province.

The New China News Agency reported last night that a U.S. Navy ship intruded into Chinese waters in the area south of Pinghai in Kwangtung for four hours.

"A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry has been authorized, in relation to this military provocation by the U.S. warship, to issue the 471st serious warning," NCNA said.

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...rb on Western Imports

...lew Restrictions Imposed ...by Czechs to Aid Economy

...RAGUE, Nov. 4 (AP).—...choslovakia disclosed new ...terity measures today for its ...ging economy and announced ...ns for a cut in Western imports ...ch have continued to rise even ...r the Soviet-led invasion.

...eputy Planning Minister Josef ...recky specifically cited Western ...orts for industry, agriculture ... housing as fields where, ..., "there must be achieved a ...rease below this year's level."

...riting in the Communist party ...spaper, Rude Pravo, Mr. ...recky said that the 1970 plan ...ht to improve the economic ...ation by easing a labor shor... halting inflationary trends, ...ping persistent rumors of cur... reform and raising labor ...rale. He wrote that, under the ...n:

...The gross national product ...ld rise by 5.6 percent.

...Nominal wages would go up ...only 2.6 percent, which is be...ed to be less than one-third of ...1969 growth. Retail prices will ...frozen.

...Investment growth would de... from 8.8 percent in 1968 and 7 percent in 1969 to 4 percent in 1970.

...Deliveries to trade would increase 5.3 percent but two-thirds of the increase would go into replenishing "exhausted stocks."

...Turnover in foreign trade with Communist countries would increase by 6.4 percent. The proposed increase in trade with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia's biggest trade partner, is 6 percent.

...Foreign trade turnover with non-Communist countries would rise by 1.7 percent with sales expected to outpace purchases from these areas.

Czech-Soviet Accord

PRAGUE, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement increasing their annual exchange of goods by six percent to more than $2.2 billion for next year.

The signing of the agreement yesterday by Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev and his Czechoslovak counterpart, Frantisek Hamouz, was reported in Prague newspapers today.

Kalervo Kallio, Finnish Sculptor

HELSINKI, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Finnish sculptor Kalervo Kallio, 60, whose models included some of the world's leading figures, died here yesterday.

Mr. Kallio was the son of Finnish President Kyosti Kallio. Among his models were Herbert Hoover, Harry S Truman, Albert Einstein, Albert Schweitzer and Francisco Franco.

Carlos Miro-Quesada

BRUSSELS, Nov. 4 (AP).—The Peruvian ambassador to Belgium, Carlos Miro-Quesada, 65, died in a hospital today after being run down by a car 13 days ago, the embassy reported.

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Paris Theater

Arrabal's Controversial New Play

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 4.—"Le Jardin des Délices" by the Spanish-born playwright Fernando Arrabal was bound to create such controversy that Simone Berriau decided against an official premiere at the Théâtre Antoine, which she directs. It opened to the public Saturday evening and reviewers have been invited to come when they will. This precaution will not stem strenuous objections from some critics, but at least the attacks will not be simultaneous.

Arrabal has taken his title from the Hieronymus Bosch painting ("Garden of Delights") that hangs in the Prado of Madrid and written surrealistic fantasy of great daring, audacious in its language and in its sado-masochistic imagery, in its mockery of Catholic ritual and in its wide range of ideas.

A famous actress, weary of glory and all else, seeks to cure her ennui by looking into herself. In the dark night of self-revelation, she is visited by hallucinations, suffers base humiliations and torture and revels in ecstatic joys. Having found in this dreamland a master who rules her—now tenderly, now with a whip—she takes the magic crown from his head and sees past, present and future in a blinding flash.

Her convent-school companion returns. Together they pray to a refrigerator and to a Frankenstein monster of stone. This childhood comrade, like everything else, changes form to be the Lilith and, then, the serpent to the actress's Eve.

In the questing heroine's charge is a caged ape—Man, "the bad monkey." She liberates him, but he is so vicious and vile that he is locked up again. At the end, he is tamed—and she is purified by her adventures—and together they ascend in a globe of glass.

Fascinating in its bizarre symbolism and allegory, "Le Jardin des Délices" is unquestionably the most arresting contribution that Arrabal has yet made. Its Dantesque visions in which all is distorted as in a fevered dream are open to multiple interpretations. But the writing discloses a poet of fierce, demonic imagination, capable of composing passages of beauty and terror that echo the midnight obsessions of Lautréamont.

The production that Claude Regy has mounted at the Antoine is superlative. The decor by Pace matches the text in its eerie happenings and in its moments of sudden tranquil grace. The music of J. A. Drouet and M. Portal serves as effective accompaniment.

The performances by the four principals are of the highest order. Delphine Seyrig is the fair truth-seeker; Bernard Fresson is the angry ape; Jean-Claude Drouot is the haughty deliverer who ends maimed and beaten, and Marpessa Dawn, remembered from the film "Orfeo Negro," is the chameleon creature, sometimes an exquisite innocent, sometimes a fiendish fury.

Here is perhaps the most important play that the French stage has witnessed since Genêt's "Les Paravents" and one likely to cause a similar sensation.

* * *

Brecht's adaptation of Farquhar's "Recruiting Officer" is a sorry mangling of the original. The bright, spirited and witty comedy of the early 18th century was moved forward by Brecht from the Queen Anne era to the time of the American Revolution so that a heavy and very belated propaganda shelling of British imperialism may be included. This overweight, stodgy German version was first performed in Berlin in 1956, the year of Brecht's death, and it is not listed among his major achievements.

It is curious that the Théâtre de la Cité has passed up the Farquhar play itself—which was recently revived with great success at the London National Theatre with Olivier in the cast and which remains stageworthy—for this poor Teutonic paraphrase. Such a decision was the initial theatrical mistake, but a second and more fatal error is the present production.

Any comedy—by Farquhar, Brecht or anyone else—is defective if it fails to set its audience laughing—and quickly. During the first half-hour of the opening performance of "Tambours et Trompettes" not a single guffaw was to be heard and the first titter to break the ominous silence came on the appearance of a comic butler. True, Brecht coarsened and soured the characters of Farquhar, but it was not his intention to rob them of humor.

The acting—against a pretty and amusing setting of quaint, brick-topped Shrewsbury—resembles for the most part amateur theatricals. Farquhar's Sergeant Kite is a picturesque and famous rogue of the English comedy gallery and Brecht, in appropriating him, did not dull the zest of his double-dealing. But as played by Maurice Chevit he is singularly unfunny. Mr. Chevit, though often a competent performer, has not the robust sense of foolery required. Instead of being a bulstering, bullying army man, Sergeant Kite, in the present circumstances, appears to have been demobilized and turned to the practice of shady lawyer, sloppy, shifty and understandably shunned by all. With the star role played in such off-key fashion the comedy—even with a more able company in support—would be afflicted with the staggers.



Archives Lipnitzki.

Delphine Seyrig, Jean-Claude Drouot, Marpessa Dawn in "The Garden of Delights."

Strauss Season

The Vienna State Opera is planning a new production for the 1970-71 season of Richard Strauss's rarely performed "Die Aegyptische Helena" (The Egyptian Helen) with Joseph Krips conducting and Rudolf Hartmann, former director of the Bavarian State Opera, as stage director. The Welsh soprano Gwyneth Jones is slated for the title role.

Theater in Germany

Beckett Stages, Directs His 'Krapp's Last Tape'

By Betty Falkenberg

BAD GODESBERG, Germany, Nov. 4.—The production of "Krapp's Last Tape," staged and directed by Samuel Beckett himself for the Schiller Theater in Berlin, and shown again in Bad Godesberg the other night, will undoubtedly go down in theater annals as the last word on Krapp.

It is one of the trademarks of Beckett that it does not seem to matter in what language he is played. Honed down to the bone, his language is devoid of stylistic eccentricities, and sounds as "original" in German as in French or English.

Krapp, a broken old man of 69, and an unsuccessful writer, confronts his past through tapes recorded 30 and 40 years ago. He sits staring obsessively at the rotating spools, hopelessly groping for some enduring image of himself. But more and more it becomes apparent that this self is sustained only in meaningless trivia, in his persisting yen for bananas, or his preoccupation with his own bodily functions. Of his literary ambitions, hopes and expectations, nothing was ever realized.

Beckett's stage is a dark net of silence. Silence threatens to gobble up Krapp at every moment. The only discernible pattern over the years is silence and loneliness. "The earth might be uninhabited."

And at each successive st his life, there is the alie from the former self. he speaks of "that whelp" who was himself He cannot imagine the who lives next door as In fact, it is impossible to of anyone as being any age than his present st cause there is no conti the self.

It is no news that ag process of degeneration ry loss means loss of with the world. Old man is hard of hearing, nearly The sounds he makes are ing, animal sounds comp the suave lilt of his yo voice. He no longer kno meaning of words he u his youth. Yet there is ing nostalgic, nothing mental, in this looking only relief that life doesn to be lived again.

Deceptive Simplicity

Beckett's choice of the recorder as a device fo cavating the past is dece simple. Time, otherwi controllable, can sudde managed. By pushing a Krapp can turn off memories. He can st start, replay or hold back ever part of his life he Besides, what could be blatant than the banal the recorded word, th berish of playback holdin mirror to the gibberish And how better expre easy erasibility of lives?

As in all Beckett pla lence and pantomime are ed as words. The h squeaking of Krapp's played off against the or the off-stage pop of and flow of liquor, are parts of the drama in time, the pause, are p players. Beckett's stag all these details is max utmost precision. Paus exact, like the rests in Where gesture is la there can be no supe gesture, and indeed th none.

This production shows as master of his chosen lighting. In "Play," ai in "Film," the spotlight b an active player, more scrutinising than the eye. In "Krapp's Last all of Krapp's moveme stage are either directed out of, darkness.

Martin Held, under B direction, gives a rem performance of Krapp tragic self-dramatizatio excessive clowning. By the precarious balance b he emerges precisely hu

Ancient Statuet

CACAK, Yugoslavia, (AP).—A statuette of a believed to be 4,500 yea has been found at the bian town of Guca, near Bits of ceramics and ston also were unearthed a Neolithic settlements, w more excavation is planne

Music in Paris

Jansen Marks 30 Years In Role of 'Pelléas'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 4.—On paper the current Opéra-Comique revival of "Pelléas et Mélisande" looked as if it might be a historic one. In the event, it was merely nostalgic—a curiosity that depended entirely on the individual qualities of the singers for its virtues.

This series of performances is in honor of one of the singers, Jacques Jansen, marking three decades since he began his career as one of the finest interpreters of Pelléas. It is almost unbelievable that a man who sang Pelléas in 1939 (and who made an excellent recording of it in 1941) could still get away with it in 1969.

But Jansen still has a youthful, if not quite boyish, face and physique. And his vocal finesse and sensitivity to the role's nuances more than compensated for the erosions of time on his high baritone—a certain loss of flexibility and some strain in the tenor reaches of the part.

At Sunday's performance, Jansen had the unexpected collaboration of Gabriel Bacquier, who is without any serious competition today in the part of Golaud. Summoned at the last minute to replace the indisposed Jacques Mars, Bacquier sang with great beauty and control and acted with fervor as the tormented older brother and husband.

The casting of the other main roles was less fortunate. Colette Herzog is a fine musician and singer, but her forthright stage manner ill suits Mélisande's wistful ambiguity, and the young bass Roger Soyer poured out floods of rich tone as the aged Arkel, but there is more to portraying old men than being imperfectly hidden behind a Santa Claus beard.

The other touch of history was the use of Jusseaume's décors for the 1902 world premiere. But while Debussy's creation transcends time, and Jansen seems to, these sets are firmly rooted in a turn-of-the-century aesthetic. The whole thing reeked of the museum, which is where these venerable creations ought to be.

Worse, although the audience was rightly asked to observe *le plus grand silence* during the orchestral interludes, the changing of these sets was accomplished only with deafening backstage noise. Just as well, perhaps, since the orchestra under Jésus Etcheverry was giving the score a very perfunctory read-through. There's a bright side to everything.

Music in England

Jazz Expo: A Touch of Autum

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON.—This year's Jazz Expo, all eight days of it, was autumnal in more ways than one. It was autumn on the calendar, of course, and there was autumn in the air. But most of all there was autumn on the stage.

Among the participating celebrities were Bill Coleman, Lionel Hampton, Jay McShann, Albert Nicholas, Red Norvo, Charlie Shavers, Buddy Tate, Mary Lou Williams, Teddy Wilson and Joe Venuti. Their average age is 60. Add another dozen of the next oldest and the average falls only to 55.

Well, autumn has its charms, and this one had a few, notably a reunion, on the last night of the festival, with Mary Lou Williams. Jazz has had few first-class female pianists, and with due respect to the excellent Marian McPartland, only one great one: Mary Lou Williams.

She is, of course, far more than just a piano player. She has been an arranger and composer, too, and in both roles her harmonic and rhythmic originality and invention exerted a considerable influence on the pioneers of bop, among them Bud Powell and Thelonius Monk.

Indeed, more even than with most jazz pianists, playing and composition are, Mary Lou Williams, inseparable. Call it improvisation, if you like. But improvisation inescapably, composition, however fleeting; one is especially aware of this when Mary plays because her sense of form and pro tion is so fine.

She always plays well, and there is n to admire simply as pianism; but it is w she plays that matters, particularly those expected shifts of rhythm and harmony w turn out to be so exactly right that wonders afterward how one could have pected anything else.

She is a delight to hear, and she is a del to see, too, a pretty, modest lady looking her age, who simply walks out on the st nods pleasantly, sits down and gets to w

Another autumnal delight was Joe V now 65, who used to partner guitarist Lang with Paul Whiteman. Jazz vio have been rarer than female jazz pianists rare, indeed, that one assumes jazz ca be played on the fiddle. It can be played Joe Venuti can still prove it. There's a to it, of course. You have to accept the that the better the jazz the less you'll like Yehudi Menuhin!

Benjamin Britten Opera: No Tonsils

LONDON.—Makers of opera films have discovered more problems than they have solved. Putting opera into TV must, one assumes, be even tougher, if only because of the smaller screen. And what one has seen of televised opera thus far would seem to support the assumption.

But some of us who saw BBC-TV's new production of Benjamin Britten's "Peter Grimes," broadcast on Sunday evening, are having second thoughts. Produced by John Culshaw, directed by Brian Large and Joan Cross and conducted by Britten, it is the most expensive TV opera ever mounted. And of the many I have seen, it is by far the best.

What made it so expensive was Britten's insistence that the whole thing be done in one studio. The custom, heretofore, has been to have the orchestra in one studio, the stage performance in another, with the conductor hearing the singers on headphones, his directions to the singers relayed by assistant conductors.

BBC had no studio large enough for such an undertaking, and so it was all done, last February, in the maltings at Snape, the converted brewery which served as the principal auditorium for the Aldeburgh Festival until it was destroyed by fire in June.

The result is the truly integrated performance Britten wanted. With Peter Pears in the title role, with Heather Harper as Ellen and with Britten as conductor in superb command, it is also a brilliant performance. Nor is it only musically brilliant. The staging is lively and intelligent and, above all, the camera work is free of the restless gimmickry that has disturbed every filmed opera I have ever seen. Not a tonsil in sight. Not even a single shot of Britten and orchestra.

Some will object, I suppose, that it is all too much as if someone had set up cameras around the house and shot a theater performance. But is just what I like about "Peter Grimes" is, after all, opera. Even the small sc becomes an advantage, gi the sense of distance from proceedings that is destr by monumental close-ups on moving picture screen.

One regrets only the scen which restricts the scenery stage sets. And in Aldeb of all places! "Peter Gri is a story of the sea, and setting just happens to Aldeburgh! This must certai have been the first time history that a company of spent three weeks on locat without taking a single shot the locality!

The pilgrim's guide to a great American feast.

le Bon voyage

You are cordially invited to attend a most beautiful banquet: that great American event called Autumn. Air France will fly you home for the harvest. We'll pick you up in any one of 72 European cities in 22 countries and land you at your own little Plymouth Rock, be it in New York, Boston, Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles or Philadelphia. On the way you'll have a chance to sample all the things that go into making our own movable feast. The service. The food. The wines. Then we'll turn you on to Thanksgiving in New York; it's a whole meal in itself. So come with us. A land of plenty awaits you. And there's plenty for you and for any passing pilgrim. After all, Air France is le bon voyage.

le Grand dîner

Help yourself to turkey and all the trimmings at some of New York's superb crop of classic American restaurants:

Fraunces Tavern 54 Pearl St. New York's oldest building and the scene of Washington's farewell can be the scene for your Thanksgiving meal.

Coach House 110 Waverly Pl. Early American atmosphere in the heart of Greenwich Village. If you're tired of turkey, order their prime rib.

Peter's Back Yard 64 W. 10th St. And if you're tired of prime rib, then try the steak here. It's broiled on an open charcoal hearth.

Gene Schoor's Steakhouse 230 E. 44th St. Enjoy your pumpkin pie amidst authentic Colonial decor.

Pour l'indigestion

A good, old-fashioned, overstuffed feeling calls for some good, old-fashioned measures. Stock up on cure-alls from:

Caswell-Massey Co. Ltd. Lexington Ave. at 45th St. The last of the great drugstores. They've been handing out prescriptions for bellyaches since 1752.

J. Leon Lascoff & Son 1290 Lexington Ave. Everything from Alka-Seltzer to motherwort can be had at this century-old establishment.

Goodman's Volksapotheke 1634 Second Ave. Dispensers of herb remedies for almost every ailment of the alimentary canal.

Cadeaux pour la fête

If you're going to be someone's guest for the holiday, or just in the mood to treat yourself, here are some great shops specializing in Thanksgiving-time goodies:

The Marzipan Shop 240 E. 86th St. It's worth a visit just to see the window display of pilgrims, Indians and gobblers, all done in marvelous mouth-watering marzipan. It's almost too good to eat. Almost, but not quite.

Fox's Nut Shoppe 1263 Lexington Ave.

The perfect thing for the season. Get the house specialty: seven assorted kinds, all roasted on the premises.

Nat Sherman Cigars 1400 Broadway. A great dinner merits an equally great after-dinner cigar.

la Grande parade de Macy

What's a holiday without a parade? And what's Thanksgiving Day without Macy's? Beginning 9:00 a.m. at 72nd Street and Central Park West, it continues south to Columbus Circle and on down old Broadway to Herald Square where the magnificent marching bands and big stars will entertain you. You'll see giant floating figures of Popeye, Donald Duck and, in person, the one and only Santa Claus.

Novembre à New York

Thanksgiving isn't the only thing that's happening in the big city. Come early in November while the fun is just beginning. Just a sampling of what's in store:

"Indians," a new play by Arthur Kopit, at the Brooks Atkinson Theater. The New York Giants vs the Philadelphia Eagles at Yankee Stadium. November 2.

The National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden. November 4-11.

The National Rod and Custom Car Show at New York Coliseum. November 20-23.

An exhibition of Hudson River Drawings at the Brooklyn Museum. November 25th on.

The American Association of Inhalation Therapists Convention at the New York Hilton. November 28-29.

November in New York is also clearance month on men's shoes.

Dire merci

You don't necessarily have to be moved to give thanks to take in some touring of these fascinating places of worship around New York.

Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims 75 Hicks St., Brooklyn. Abraham Lincoln, Mark Twain and Charles Dickens worshipped in this Classic Revival building. Henry Ward Beecher once said a few good words from its pulpit.

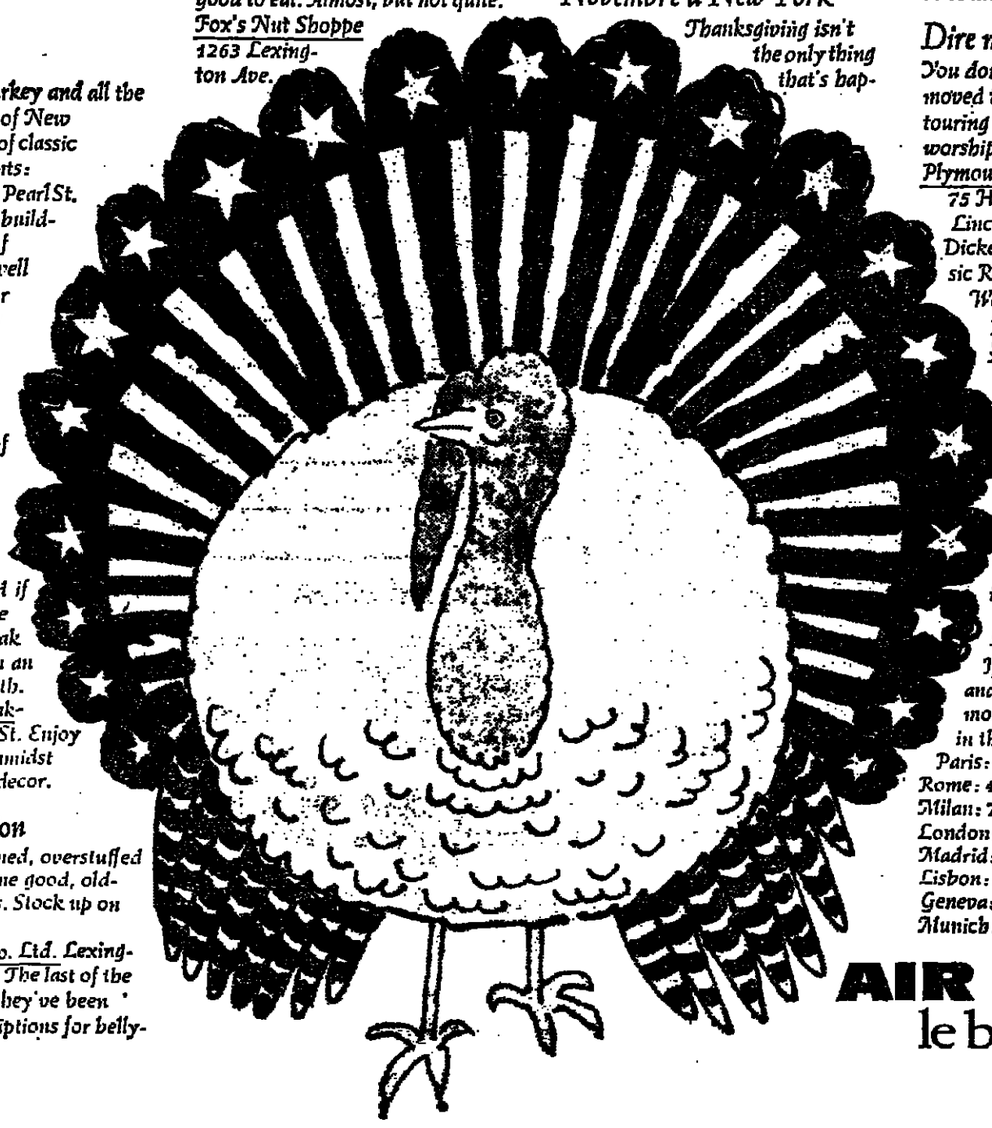
St. Marks-in-the-Bouwerie Second Ave. at 10th St. Built on the site of Peter Stuyvesant's family chapel, this well-preserved building is worth a visit.

Old Quaker Meeting House 137-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing. Built by old Quakers in 1696, this fascinating shingled house is still in use.

Numéros de téléphone

If you're going over the ocean and through the woods to Grandmother's house, or anyplace else in the U.S.A., call Air France at:

Paris: 535-6600
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AIR FRANCE
le bon voyage.

...ritain Gains 48 Million ... Reserves

...rease Is Biggest ...nthly Rise in '69

...NDON, Nov. 4 (Special).—...in increased its gold and dol... reserves by $48 million in Oc... the bank of England an... ed today.

...e new total of the stockpile is ...billion. This is the highest ... April's $2.49 billion.

...formed sources said that the ... had been good for the ... id and as the reserves climbed ...olicy was to use these for the ...yment of foreign debts.

...again had been widely expected ...se Britain earned a big foreign ... surplus in the month and also ...se international funds flowed ... into the country after the up... ation of the West German ...che mark late in October.

...e size of the gain is not the ... figure, since the extent of re... ments of overseas debts is never ...closed.

...e pound had already been ad... ...ing in anticipation of a ...nger reserves position. It was ...ing $2.3974 shortly before the ...cial figures were announced and ... its best level for about 18 ...ths.

...e currency had been given an ...night shot in the arm from ...aim by Roy Jenkins, Chancel... of the Exchequer, that provi... al estimates showed that in the ...die six months of the year Brit... had achieved a balance of pay... its surplus equal to $1.2 bil... for the whole year.

...ermany Lists Its Reserve ...hanges in Last Two Months

...RANKFURT, Nov. 4 (AP).—...West German central bank ...ay said its September balance ...payments showed an increase ... gold and foreign currency ...erves of 6.5 billion marks ($1.8 ...on at the new rate).

...but it also estimated its reserves ...dropped by 7.7 billion marks ...1 billion) in October during the ...r weeks the mark was allowed float freely and after revalua... on Oct. 24. This included 3 ...rman marks at the old parity ...four marks to one dollar and ...billion marks at the new parity ...3.66.

...The bank did not list its total ...serves in today's balance of pay... ents statement, but said the ...ptember increase compared with ...rise of 2.166 billion marks in ...ugust and 983 million marks dur... September, 1968.

...The bank said its September ...yments balance was largely in... ...enced by capital transactions ...ried out in expectation of a ...valuation of the mark. It did ...t comment on the October ...serve losses, which are to be ...ficially recorded in the October ...lance of payments statement.

Maxwell to Fight Suit

LONDON, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—...dore Kerman, a legal represen... tive for Robert Maxwell, former ...irman of Pergamon Press Ltd., ...id there will be a strenuous ...ial of allegations in the $22 mil... ...n suit filed by Leasco Data Pro... ...sing Equipment Corp. in New ...rk yesterday.

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Mergers and Acquisitions

Big U.S. Meat Packer Buys into Fertilizers

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT). — Swift & Co., the big meat packer, announced yesterday it was acquiring for an undisclosed amount of cash a major portion of the assets of the farm fertilizer business of Mobil Chemical Co.

The transaction involves retail mixed goods plants, retail blending units and warehouses in the Midwestern, Eastern and Southern United States.

Mobil Chemical has about 1,400 employees in its retail fertilizer operations. The operations will become part of Swift Agricultural Chemicals Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of Swift & Co.

Swift has been in the agricultural chemicals business since the eighteen-eighties. This includes mineral mining and production and distribution of a complete line of products for agriculture and the home gardener. Swift is the largest meat-packer in the country.

Edward P. Swift, executive vice-president of Swift & Co., said the acquisition underlined the company's confidence in the future of the fertilizer industry. He stressed that only a portion of the retail fertilizer assets of Mobil Chemical were being acquired.

Hoechst in Britain

In other merger and acquisition developments, Farbwerke Hoechst AG of Frankfurt said it was seeking a major interest in Berger, Jenson and Nicholson, a British company specializing in making varnishes.

The German company said that negotiations were in progress for the 30 percent interest that Celalanese Corp. holds in Berger, Jenson and Nicholson.

Celanese acquired 11.82 million shares of the British paint maker last May. The shares acquired by Cenanese are currently worth about $15 million, a Celanese spokesman said.

In another development, G. D Searle & Co. said it had acquired for an undisclosed amount of cash the Blard and Tatlock group of companies from Tarma-Debry Ltd., Wolverhampton, England. The group, which makes laboratory and educational equipment, had estimated sales of $30 million this year.

Industrial Output and Orders Up in September, Bonn Says

BONN, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—West German industrial production rose 11 percent in September compared with August but the increase was lower than the average September increase of 14 percent in the years 1964 to 1968, the Economics Ministry said today.

Total industrial output was 8 percent higher than in September 1968, with the capital goods and raw material industries showing an above-average production rise.

The ministry said the leveling off in production growth, plus the continued rise of orders on hand, indicates that the large growth margin, apparent over a long period in industry, is becoming noticeably smaller.

Industrial production in the first nine months this year rose 14 percent from the same 1968 period with output in the capital goods industry 20 percent higher, the ministry said.

Industrial Orders Rise

Orders booked by German industry in September were 14 percent higher than in August and 22 percent higher than in September 1968, the ministry said.

Domestic orders rose by 13 percent, while foreign orders expanded by 18 percent. In comparison with September last year, domestic orders rose 20 percent and export orders increased 29 percent.

Orders in September were 7 percent higher than supplies, the ministry said.

For the first nine months, order levels rose 24 percent over the 1968 period. Domestic orders were up 24 percent and export orders rose 27 percent.

EEC's Tariff Concessions To Israel and Spain Opposed

GENEVA, Nov. 4 (NYT). — The European Economic Community has run into strong opposition from many of its trading partners over the preferential treatment it accords to the citrus exports of Israel and Spain.

Qualified trade sources said today it was doubtful that the community, the six-nation Common Market, would obtain a special dispensation from the key rule of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade authorising the preferential tariff treatment.

The Common Market applied in September for the dispensation, or waiver, from the rule that stipulates that any tariff concession made by one GATT member state to another must be extended to all 76 countries adhering to the accord.

After the conclusion today of the second session of a special GATT working party examining the community's request, well-informed sources said it was unlikely that there would be an agreement on the proposed waiver.

One More Session

The working party is to hold one more session, probably at the end of the month, to draft a report to the GATT permanent council. The report is expected to leave the issue open.

A GATT spokesman said only that the working party, made up of all the GATT countries interested in the citrus fruit issue, had been unable to reach a conclusion.

The United States voiced strong objections to the 40 percent tariff cut made by the community on imports of Israeli and Spanish citrus fruits.

U.S. Objections

Washington's objections are said to be twofold. First, U.S. exports of about $16 million worth of citrus fruits could be damaged.

Second, Washington views with concern all weakening of the most-favored-nation principle, the GATT cornerstone, which seeks to guarantee that all member states equally share in trade concessions.

The Common Market position is that the concession to Israel and Spain was made to help counter the 30 percent tariff cut made on citrus fruit from Morocco and Tunisia. The two North African states hold associate status in the community.

Conglomerate Mergers Hit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—A former Federal Trade Commission official called today for a broad crackdown on conglomerate mergers.

Willard F. Mueller, former FTC chief economist, cautioned the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee that those who counsel a wait-and-see approach "are playing a dangerous waiting game with the future of our competitive system."

"Should we pursue a policy of inaction," he said, "there is danger that the economy may become cartelized and centralized in such a fashion that cannot be reversed."

Mr. Mueller left the commission staff last summer and is now a professor at the University of Wisconsin. He presented to the subcommittee a lengthy report prepared under his supervision while at the commission.

Among the steps he suggested to curb conglomerate growth were:

● Revision of tax laws to "remove incentives for merger activity that are unrelated to economic efficiency."

● Action by Congress or the Securities and Exchange Commission to eliminate accounting procedures which have "granted merger-minded companies broad opportunities to mislead investors and to obtain unwarranted support in the securities market for their aggressive programs of expansion."

● Requirements for fuller public disclosure of conglomerate financial operations which now "are almost universally presented on a highly consolidated basis."

Some Markets, Banks Shut for Election Day

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (Special).—Banks, other financial institutions and some commodity markets were closed here today, Election Day.

There were no foreign exchange or government bond markets and most commodity exchanges—including cocoa, coffee, sugar, cotton, wool, copper, zinc, lead, tin, silver, rubber and raw hide markets—were closed.

Other commodity markets and all stock exchanges were open.

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Sluggish '70 Predicted by NYSE Veep

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Nov. 4 (UPI).—New York Stock Exchange economist William C. Freund yesterday challenged popular economic forecasts of a business downturn early in 1970 followed by rapid recovery in the second half of the year.

He also suggested that "relatively restrictive policies" be continued throughout 1970 as a better way to combat inflation.

"I would suggest... the possibility that the consensus forecast will again prove wrong and that sluggish growth will continue throughout 1970," Mr. Freund said in a speech before the Bank Administration Institute.

"If all we have is a brief and mild dip for a few months, inflationary expectations are unlikely to be extinguished. Interest rates would head downward and then right back up again," Mr. Freund said.

Favors Restrictive Policies

Business and the consumer would look beyond any brief respite to an anticipated upswing, but if relatively restrictive policies are continued throughout 1970, chances of reducing the rate of inflation would be greatly enhanced, he said.

Such a policy would permit a gradual easing in interest rates, he said.

He said he did not expect recession in 1970, but a continuation of the economic slowdown already in progress.

Emerson's Net Rises Faster Than Its Sales

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Emerson Electric reported today that sales in the year ended Sept. 30 rose almost 8 percent while net income was up almost 11 percent.

Sales for the electronics manufacturer rose to $628.4 million from $583.9 million a year ago. Profits rose to $49.93 million, or $2.11 a share, from $45.07 million, $1.89, earned in 1968.

Texas Gulf Sulphur

Net income for the third quarter at Texas Gulf Sulphur fell to $12.14 million, 40 cents a share, from the $17.71 million, or 58 cents a share, reported in the year-ago period.

Sales in the quarter, less zinc and lead smelting and refining charges, were $54.65 million, down from $69.05 million in the 1968 quarter.

For the nine months, net eased to $45.7 million, or $1.54 a share, compared to $53.83 million, $1.77 a share, earned in the year-earlier period.

Gross sales totaled $181.99 million, down from the $197.13 million in the preceding year.

American Natural Gas

Year Sept. 30	1969	1968
Revenue (millions) ..	509.26	483.69
Profits (millions) ..	47.61	49.27
Per Share	3.07	3.18

Fairchild-Hiller

Nine Months	1969	1968
Revenue (millions) ..	228.2	165.1
Profits (millions) ..	9.36	24.12*
Per Share	2.05	

* Net loss.

Great Northern Paper

Year Sept. 28	1969	1968
Revenue (millions) ..	175.58	156.56
Profits (millions) ..	15.22	14.97
Per Share	4.61	4.60

Hobart Mfg.

Nine Months	1969	1968
Revenue (millions) ..	142.76	125.85
Profits (millions) ..	10.01	11.58
Per Share	1.79	2.08*

* Including special credit.

Long Island Lighting

Third Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions) ..	66.39	61.94
Profits (millions) ..	9.12	9.03
Per Share	.44	.43

Northeast Airlines

Third Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions) ..	28.43	27.12
Net Loss (millions)	7.45	1.42
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions) ..	95.96	85.83
Net Loss (millions) ..	8.74	.71*

* Income.

Pacific Power & Light

Nine Months	1969	1968
Revenue (millions) ..	111.02	103.13
Profits (millions) ..	20.35	19.70
Per Share	1.21	1.17

Ralston Purina

Year to Sept. 30	1969	1968
Revenue (billions) ..	1.38	1.28
Profits (millions) ..	46.9	37.16
Per Share	1.47	1.16

Union Electric

Third Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions) ..	83.22	78.58
Profits (millions) ..	15.27	13.86
Per Share	.53	.53
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions) ..	214.67	197.50
Profits (millions) ..	35.98	33.53
Year		
Revenue (millions) ..	278.37	257.48
Profits (millions) ..	45.77	43.65
Per Share	1.57	1.62

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HT 64

Stock Prices Skid, Then Recover

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (WP).—The New York Stock Exchange was open on Election Day for the first time within memory and, for a number of traders, the whole thing was a mistake.

In the first flush of reaction to President Nixon's Vietnam speech last night, prices tumbled sharply lower through the morning. At the end of the first 30 minutes of trading, the Dow Jones industrial average had fallen nearly eight points—and went beyond that mark shortly after.

In the afternoon, however, the sellers found out they had made a mistake as prices stormed all the way back to show small plus signs. Just before the close, new selling developed and market indicators closed the day scrambled.

Dow Index Declines

At the close, the Dow was off 1.06 at 353.48. The recovery from the earlier lows had carried the Dow to a gain of nearly a point about half an hour before the close.

Standard & Poor's 500 finished with a gain of 0.06 at 97.21 and the NYSE index rose 0.05 to 54.46.

Trading activity ran ahead of yesterday's rate in the selloff and the recovery, although it was not enough to keep the exchange's ticker tape running late for very long. At the final bell, 12.34 million shares had changed hands, up from 11.14 million in the previous session.

Margin Dwindles

When the sellers were in command, the number of declining stocks topped the number of advances by more than 650 issues. When the rally set in, that margin dwindled, but the winners were never able to get the upper hand and the final tally read 674 losers and 649 gainers, compared with 704 stocks down and 649 up yesterday. There were 28 new 1969 highs, down from 35, while new lows held steady at 12.

Analysts said the president's speech contained just what they expected, which meant nothing new. They explained that a large part of the market's recent rally had been based on hopes of a new peace initiative and added that some people who had bought with those expectations probably accounted for today's selling, which most observers considered overdone.

The blue chip group showed changes ranging from a 1 1/8 point loss in Eastern Kodak, which finished at 76 7/8, to a 1 1/2 point gain in Standard Oil of California, to a close at 59. In all, the 30-stock Dow industrial had 16 losers, 11 gainers and three issues unchanged.

The list of 15 most active stocks stayed on the fence, with six gainers, the same number of losers and three stocks unchanged.

Mead Corp., an Ohio-based manufacturer of paper and paperboard, led the active list and slipped 1/4 to 22. The bulk of the volume—221,600 shares—came in one trade at 21 during the morning.

Block trading showed a general pickup. The exchange reported 73 transactions involving 10,000 shares or more, up from 51 big trades yesterday.

Nixon's Vietnam Speech Is Cited

Big Four's U.S. Auto Sales Declined Again Last Month

By Jerry M. Flint

DETROIT, Nov. 4 (NYT).—Sales of new U.S.-made cars in the final third of October trailed last year, as did deliveries for the four months, resuming the industry decline that began in July.

Through June, sales of U.S.-made cars were slightly ahead of the 1968 level, but in July and August they trailed the level a year before, then spurted ahead in September, probably because of the earlier new-model introduction date. But the decline is on again, yesterday's figures announced by the manufacturers showed.

From Oct. 21 through Oct. 31, the four companies reported retail sales of 315,250 new cars, down 9 percent from the 345,250 a year before.

Sales Off 8 Percent

For all October, 816,675 deliveries were reported, down 8 percent from 884,833 a year before.

For the first 10 months this year, 7.12 million sales were reported, down less than 1 percent from 7.16 million in the first 10 months of 1968.

In addition to the general decline, the October figures indicate:

Ford Motor Co. looks strong in the market and is adding to its share of the total sales.

American Motors is being damaged seriously by a strike now in its third week.

General Motors sales do not look as strong as they usually do, although GM is being affected by a strike. Chrysler's showing is distorted by changes in its new-model production date and it may be another week or two before it is clear if Chrysler is on a recovery road from its troubles of earlier this year.

In the final third of October, GM sales were down 9 percent from the level a year before. Ford had the smallest decline, only 2 percent in the final third of the month. Chrysler sales were down 12 percent and American Motors had a 60 percent decline.

For the entire month of October, GM sales were down 10 percent from the level a year ago; Ford had a 5 percent decline; Chrysler was down 3 percent and American Motors was down 17 percent from the level in October last year.

Economic Indicators in U.S. Perform in Zig-Zag Fashion

By Jan Nugent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (WP).—While economy-watchers in the United States continue to predict a gradual slowdown, the customary indicators are performing in a perverse, zig-zag fashion.

Three separate government reports which take regular readings of the economic temperature yesterday showed measurable recent gains:

● New orders for manufactured products ballooned 3.8 percent to $56.9 billion in September.

● Value of new construction activity grew $400 million in September to an annual rate of $92.3 billion.

● Productivity of U.S. workers climbed 2 percent in the third quarter, after posting consecutive declines in the two preceding quarters of this year.

Earlier economic readings by the government had shown a sharp jump in the September unemployment rate to 4 percent, and a marked slowdown in the growth of personal income during the month.

Meanwhile, the experts' interpretations of the wayward data continued to conflict.

New York Stock Exchange economist William Freund said predictions of a business downturn ending in early 1970 might not materialize. He suggested that present restrictive federal policies be retained throughout next year.

But Manufacturers Hanover Trust economist Tilford Gaines saw signs that a measurable recession may have already begun and cautioned business to be conservative in its planning.

New orders for factory products is considered a guide to what production manufacturers will plan for in ensuing months.

The robust September gain was achieved after a 1.8 percent decline the previous month. Durable goods orders showed a strong $1.7 billion rise, while nondurables rose $400 million.

Inventories Balanced

Meanwhile, factory inventories achieved a balanced relationship with sales, anticipating no production declines to work off unused backlogs. The September stock-sales ratio declined to 1.67, the Commerce Department reported.

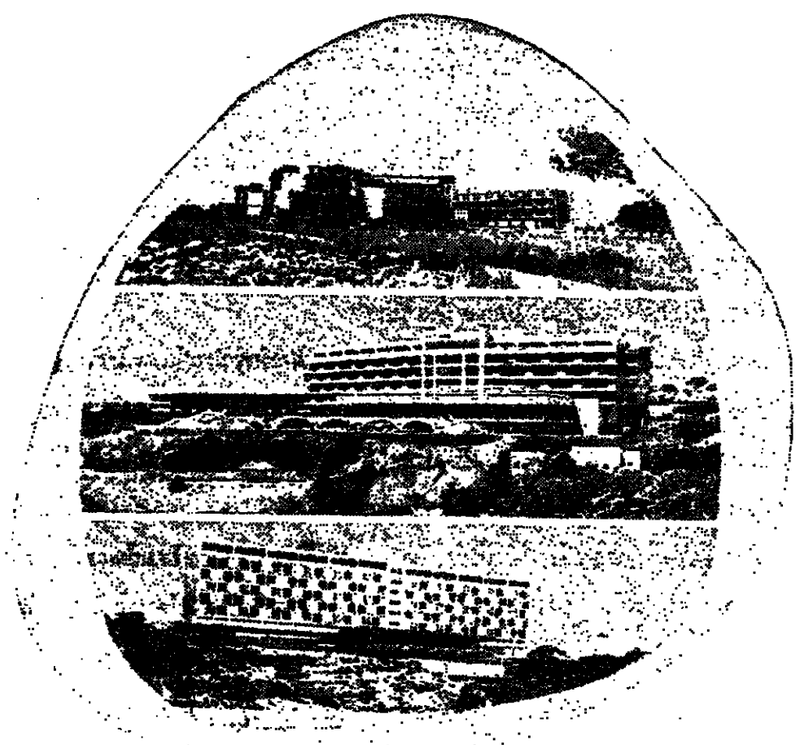
The very sluggish growth in workers' productivity in the first nine months of this year indicates the annual gain will be the smallest since 1956, according to the Labor Department.

Unit labor costs, a measure of production costs in the private economy, continued its hectic pace in the third quarter, rising 1.6 percent. This was slightly below the 1.7 percent rise from April to June, and 1.8 percent in the first three months of the year.

The nearly 1 percent rise in September construction spending produced a monthly total 10 percent ahead of the same month last year.

Both residential and nonresidential building registered September gains of $300 million, according to Commerce Department data. The largest growth was in commercial building, which advanced $400 million during the month.

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Where else but ALGARVE?

Let's think of the southern coast of Portugal: the Algarve. The horizon is so blue that it's hard to know where the sky ends and the sea begins. It is a string of beaches where the yellow-white sands are broken by little rocky coves, cliffs sculptured into caves and arches and where tall stumps of weathered rock rise like sentinels from the lazy sea and the soft sand. Here you'll find picturesque Albufeira, Praia da Rocha and Alvor, where some of Europe's most luxurious hotels line the cliff-tops and hand-hewn steps lead down to the sea. Thus, then, is the Algarve. Do you like sailing skin diving, fishing, golf or tennis? Or do you prefer the lazy days and keep yourself for the exciting nights? It's all there.
For information see any good Travel Agent, a TAP office, or contact any of the big-three hotels.
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1969 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
38½	21¾	Abacus .49f	43	28¾	29⅞	28½	29¾	+1⅛
77⅝	64⅛	AbbtLab 1.10	42	70	71	70	70⅝	+½
61⅛	41⅞	ACF Ind 2.40	16	49⅝	50¾	49½	50½	+1
36⅞	21	AcmeCl 1.40a	9	22	22	22	22	
54¼	37¼	Acme Mkt 2b	10	42½	42¼	42	42	—¼
30¼	12⅛	AdamE 1.61g	29	15⅛	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	
22⅝	11⅞	Ad Millis .20	97	17¾	18⅜	16⅞	18	+⅛
85	59½	Address 1.40	58	74⅛	74⅞	74¼	74½	—¾
22⅛	14½	Admiral	129	17¼	18⅛	17	18	+½
65¼	33	AetnaLif 1.40	352	39	39¼	38½	39	—⅜
41¼	33	AetnaLif pf 2	2	38½	38⅞	38½	38⅞	+⅛
32½	15	Aguirre Co	28	18½	19⅛	18⅜	19⅛	+⅜
46⅞	31⅝	Air Prod .20b	54	37¼	37½	37¼	37¼	—¾
34⅛	16⅞	AirRed 1.15g	168	18⅜	19⅝	18⅛	19¼	+⅜
18¾	7⅝	AJ Industries	53	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
20½	15¾	Ala Gas 1.10	4	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	—⅛
56¼	25⅛	AlbertoC .42	46	54	55	54	55	+⅞
38½	35¾	AlbertoC wi	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+⅞
32⅞	24	AlcanAlu 1.20	394	27⅜	27⅜	26⅞	27	—⅛
29¼	20	AlcoStand .26	46	24⅛	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	—¼
28¼	22⅞	Alexanders	49	28	28⅜	28	28⅛	+⅛
28⅞	13½	Alleg Cp .10g	148	15½	16¼	15½	16⅛	+⅜
62⅛	39⅝	AllegLud 2.40	20	41⅞	41¾	41⅛	41¼	—⅜
66	43	AllegLud pf 3	17	45¾	45¾	45⅝	45⅝	—⅛
25⅝	20	AllegPw 1.28	100	22½	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝	—⅛
37¾	25½	AlliedCh 1.20	143	30	30¼	29¾	29⅞	—½
35⅝	25	AlldMnt .40b	31	34	34⅝	34	34	
35⅞	24	AlliedMill .75	67	33½	33⅝	33	33	—¼
51⅝	25⅛	Allied Pd .68	90	37⅞	39¼	37⅝	39	+⅛
41⅞	31¾	AlliedStr 1.40	35	34¼	34¼	33½	34	—⅛
21	14	AlliedSup .60	27	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	
32⅛	21⅞	Allis Chalm	62	27⅛	28⅛	27½	28⅛	+⅜
25⅞	15¼	AlphaPC .40g	6	20⅞	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
84	64⅝	Alcoa 1.80	107	73¾	73¾	73	73⅝	—⅞
38⅛	25¾	AmalSug 1.60	3	27	27	27	27	+¼
30¼	15	AMBAC .50	100	19½	21	19⅝	20⅛	+⅜
37⅞	19⅝	AmerEs 1.20	37	25⅝	24⅞	23⅝	24⅞	+1¼
64	35¼	AmrEs pf2.60	1	45	45	45	45	
61⅛	35¼	AmHess .07g	179	38½	38½	37⅞	38⅛	—⅝
126	76	AmeH pf3.50	149	82	82	80	80½	—3⅛
37⅛	25	AAirFiltr .80	30	34	34½	33¾	33⅞	—½
38½	23½	Am Airlin .80	302	35⅛	35½	34⅞	35¼	+¼
32¼	11½	A Baker .75p	33	15⅞	15⅝	15	15¼	+⅛
31½	19¾	AmBk Note 1	3	30¼	30¾	30¾	30¼	+¼
41⅝	32⅝	Am Brands 2	109	37½	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	—⅛
76½	45½	AmBdcst 1.60	89	61½	62⅝	61½	62⅝	—⅜
58½	43⅛	Am Can 2.20	169	48	48¼	47½	48	+¼
30¾	25	ACan pf 1.75	8	26⅛	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	
21¼	10¾	Am Cem .60	31	12⅝	13	12⅛	12⅞	
43	30	A Chain 1.60	9	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼	—⅜
29¼	18½	AmCredit .90	19	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
37⅝	23	ACrySug 1.40	2	27⅜	27¾	27⅜	27¾	+½
33½	25½	AmCyan 1.25	328	29⅝	30⅛	29½	29⅞	—⅛
28½	21	Am Distill 1	6	21⅞	21⅞	21¾	21¾	—⅛
30½	26¼	ADistTel .30g	257	27	28¼	26⅝	28¼	+1¼
19½	10⅝	ADualVt .12g	13	12	12¼	12	12⅛	+⅛
40¼	28½	AmElPw 1.64	215	32¾	32¾	32	32⅛	+⅛
32	25¾	Am Enka 1	11	31¾	31⅞	31½	31⅝	—⅛
50½	23½	Am Exp Ind	109	28⅝	30⅜	28⅝	29¼	+1⅛
80⅞	67	AExInd pfA6	z380	67⅞	67⅝	67⅛	67⅜	+⅛
27⅝	19⅛	AGenIns .50	120	25⅝	26¼	25½	26⅛	+⅛
38	30½	AGnIn pf1.80	76	36⅛	37⅜	36⅛	37	+½
25¾	12⅛	AmHoist .70	52	13⅛	13½	13⅛	13½	
6⅞	52⅛	A Home 1.40	106	5¼	66	65	66	+⅛
98⅝	77½	A Home pf 2	3	97	97	97	97	—⅞
42⅞	31¼	Am Hosp .22	228	38⅝	39¼	38⅝	39¼	+½
26½	16½	AmInvst 1.10	34	18¾	19½	18½	19½	+¾
27½	18⅞	AmMFdy .90	90	23⅛	23⅛	22⅞	23	
34⅛	28	AMetClx 1.40	79	32	33	31¾	32⅞	+⅜
80	80	A MetClx pf	20	79½	81	78¾	81	+1
14	8	Am Motors	311	11⅛	11¾	11	11¾	+¼
43⅞	31¼	AmNatGas 2	102	34⅛	34⅝	33⅞	34¼	—⅛
17½	9⅝	Am Photo .12	553	11⅝	12¾	11¼	12⅝	+⅞
84	44	AResDv .10h	143	79¾	81¾	78½	81¾	+1⅛
32½	21½	Am Seat 1	3	24⅝	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	—⅛
32¼	16¼	Am Ship .60	10	21	21¾	21	21	—¼
42	27	A Smelt 1.90	184	31⅛	31¼	30⅞	31	
69⅝	36⅛	AmSoAfr .70	28	40⅛	40⅛	39¾	39¾	—1
47	31	Am Std 1	153	34	34⅛	34	34⅛	+⅛
126	97¾	AmStd pf4.75	11	101⅛	101¾	100½	101¾	+¾
34⅞	23⅛	Am Sterl .48	13	32½	32¾	32⅛	32⅛	—⅜
32⅞	23¼	A Sugar 1.60	31	26⅝	27⅜	26⅛	27⅝	+¾
54	38⅛	ASug pfA2.65	1	43	43	43	43	+1
58⅛	50	Am T&T 2.40	702	51⅛	51⅜	50⅞	50⅞	—⅝
14¾	10	AmWWks .56	5	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	+⅛
19¼	16¼	AW pref 1.25	z30	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	
26⅝	20	AW 4.1pf 1.43	z160	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
27⅞	19⅝	Am Zinc	6	23⅛	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+½
32⅞	21¾	Ametek .60	7	23¼	23½	23	23½	+¾
62⅝	43⅛	Amfaclnc .80	24	52⅞	53⅝	52¼	53⅝	+⅞
55¼	21⅛	AMK Cp .30	171	30¼	31⅜	30	30⅞	+⅝
58	32⅛	AMP Inc .48	664	56½	56½	55¾	56	—⅞
49⅛	32½	Ampex Corp	155	45⅝	47½	45⅛	47½	+1½
53⅞	34⅞	Amsted 2.40	21	37	38	37	37⅝	+⅝
27½	16	Amtel .32	3	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	
66	26⅞	Anacond 1.90	341	29¾	30	29¼	29⅞	+⅛
49	35	AnchHock .80	42	43⅝	43⅞	43	43½	—⅝
53½	19½	AncorpNSv 1	49	21¾	22⅛	21¾	22	+¼
49½	32½	And Clay 1.20	39	39¾	40	39¾	39¾	
38¾	17¾	ApacheCp .20	29	22½	23¾	22½	23⅝	+¾
44⅝	30	Aqco Oil 1.42f	205	42⅝	43¼	42⅛	43	—¼
52¾	31	Aqua Chem	68	51⅞	53⅝	50⅝	52⅛	—⅜
120½	97½	ARA Svc .96	45	116½	119	116½	119	+1
68	42½	ArchDan 1.60	13	55	56⅞	55	56⅞	+1⅝
27¾	20	ArizPSvc 1.08	165	22⅝	22½	21⅞	22¼	—½
40⅞	26	Arlans DS .20	26	29⅝	29¾	29	29½	—⅝
33⅞	26¼	ArmcoSt 1.60	124	30	30⅛	29¾	30	
76½	41½	Armour 1.60	2	49½	49⅝	49½	49⅝	
76¼	58½	Armr pf 4.75	1	62	62	62	62	
41¾	34	ArmstCk .80	86	37⅝	38½	37⅝	37¾	+¾
56⅝	33¾	ArmRub 1.60	5	39⅞	39⅞	39¾	39⅞	+¼
30½	18¾	Aro Corp .90	4	19½	19¾	19⅛	19¼	+½
43⅛	23¼	Arvin Ind 1	7	26¾	27	26½	27	+¼
55	28⅛	Ashld Oil 1.20	152	31⅛	31⅝	30½	31¼	—⅝
108	60¼	AshOil pf2.40	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+2
16⅞	9	Assd Brew	12	12⅝	12½	12⅛	12½	+⅛
53	42½	Assd DG 1.20	2	48	48	47⅞	47⅞	—¼
38⅝	29¼	AsdSpg 1.20b	16	35⅞	36	35⅝	36	
19	12	AssdTran .40	121	15	15	14½	15	
29¼	22	AtlCtyEl 1.30	15	24	24	24	24	
135¾	91¾	Atl Richfld 2	407	99¾	100½	98¼	99½	
63½	52½	AtlRch pf3.75	280	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼	—½
229	155½	Atl Rich pf 3	4	166¾	169	166¾	169	+2¼
85⅞	62½	AtlRch pf2.80	74	67	67½	66½	67	—½
31⅞	22⅛	Atlas Chem 1	50	24⅝	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	
8⅛	4⅝	Atlas Corp	161	5	5¼	5	5	—¼
28⅝	12½	ATO Inc .08a	67	15¼	15½	15⅛	15¼	—⅛
21	12⅞	Aurora Plas	12	17¼	18	17¼	17¼	
21⅝	10½	Automtn Ind	178	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+¼
49⅛	23¾	Avco Cp 1.20	79	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	—¼
99	50	Avco pf3.20	15	59⅝	59½	58½	58½	—1
66½	46⅝	Avery Pd .32	9	60¼	60¼	60	60	—½
32⅞	30⅞	Avery Pd wi	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	
36½	11⅞	Avnet Inc .40	229	14¾	15⅝	14½	15⅛	—⅜
176½	62	Avnet pf2.50	2	73	73	73	73	+½
173	125¼	Avon Pd 1.80	28	169½	170½	168¾	170½	+1½
17	12⅝	Aztec Oil Gs	32	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	—¼
		B						
40½	20¼	Babck W 1.36	106	22¾	23	22⅝	22¾	—¼
24⅝	17	BakrOilT .65	147	21¾	23½	21⅝	23¼	+1½
37	29¼	BaltGE 1.70	65	33	33½	32¾	32¾	—¼
75	65	BalG pfB4.50	z720	66½	67	65⅛	66½	+¾
68	56⅛	BaltG pfC4	z90	56½	56½	56½	56½	—¾
50⅝	20	BangPunt .60	55	22	22⅞	22	22⅝	—¼
57½	30⅛	BangP pf 2	2	31	31¾	31	31¾	
49⅞	24⅛	BangP pf1.25	1	26	26	26	26	+1
71⅝	57⅝	Bank Tr 2.44	28	66⅝	67¾	66⅝	67⅛	+⅛
87⅞	50	BarbOil 1.35f	21	52¼	52¼	51½	51⅝	—⅜
58¼	43	Bard CR .25	104	55⅛	55⅝	54	54½	—1
22⅞	13¾	Basic Inc .80	35	15½	16	15½	15¾	+⅛
53¼	38	Basic pf 2.50	z50	42	42	42	42	+½
17⅞	9⅛	Bates Mfg	10	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	—⅜
14½	14½	Bates Mf pf 1	J	14½	14½	14½	14½	
28⅝	20¼	Bath Ind	70	23½	25	23½	25	+¾
68⅝	49	Balhin pf2.50	7	60	60	60	60	+¼
81⅝	51	BauschLb .80	73	74	76¼	74	76¼	+1¾
32¼	27½	BaxtrLab .10	157	29⅞	30	28¾	30	+⅛
21	10½	BayukCig .50	7	12	12	11⅞	12	—⅛
48½	33½	Bearings 1	4	47¼	47⅝	47¼	47⅝	+¼
40½	37¼	Beat Fds 1	62	40⅛	40½	40⅛	40⅛	
61½	43⅞	Beckman .50	76	58½	60¼	58½	60⅛	+1⅝
59¾	41½	Bect Dick .30	16	57¼	57⅞	57	57⅞	+⅝
41½	18	BeechAr .75b	19	19⅝	20	19½	19¾	—⅛
48⅝	20	Belco Pet .50	45	26⅛	27⅞	25¼	27⅝	+1
31¼	18¼	BeldngH .60b	14	20⅛	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—⅞
80	54¾	Bell How .60	45	62⅝	63½	62⅛	63¼	
17	8½	Bell Intercon	45	9½	9½	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
38⅝	23	Bemis Co 1	30	23½	24	23½	24	+¾
49⅞	37	Bendix 1.60	224	39½	40⅛	39½	39¾	—1⅛
80	62½	Bendix pf 3	1	65¼	65⅛	65⅝	65⅝	—⅜
57½	38	BenefFin 1.60	105	56	55	55⅛	55½	—⅛
171	121⅛	BenfIF pf5.50	1	165¼	165¼	165¼	165¼	—4¾
87¼	69¾	BenfIF pf4.30	6	81½	81½	80	80¾	—1
38½	33½	BenF 5pf2.50	z1170	35½	35½	34½	34½	—½
44½	14⅝	BerkPho .77f	77	18¼	18½	18⅛	18½	
27⅝	7¾	Bermec Corp	389	9	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	—⅛
36⅝	28	Beth Stl 1.80	121	29¾	30	29⅝	29⅝	—½
28	19	BHM Ind 1	27	22⅞	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	—½
50½	32¼	Big Three .60	69	46⅜	46⅞	46¼	46¾	+½
75	53⅛	BlackDk 1.20	33	70½	71⅞	70¼	71⅝	+1½
28¼	17¾	BlairJohn .48	72	24¾	25⅛	23¾	25⅛	+⅞
34⅛	21¼	Bliss Laug 1	17	28⅛	28⅝	28	28	—⅛
60⅝	52⅝	Block HR .24	6	56	56⅛	56	56⅛	—⅛
67¼	46	Blue Bell 1.50	33	51¾	53½	51¾	53½	+1⅝
22⅝	14⅝	Bobbie Brks	20	19½	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	—½
61⅛	30	Boeing 1.20	297	31¼	31⅞	31⅛	31⅝	—¼
79¾	57½	BoisCas .25b	328	75⅛	76⅞	75	76¾	—¼
34¼	22⅝	Bond Strs 1	3	25⅞	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	—½
34	19	BookMth 1.28	7	23⅛	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+⅛
35⅝	24	Borden 1.20	131	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	
36⅛	25	BorgWar 1.25	32	29¾	30	29⅝	30	+⅛
27½	15⅝	Bormans .80	13	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	
46½	31⅝	Bos Edis 2.08	14	36	36¾	36	36⅝	+½
29½	16½	Bourns Inc	203	23½	26¼	23⅝	25¾	+2
23½	10½	BranifAir .50	155	13½	14	13⅝	13¾	
57¼	46¼	BriggSt 2.40a	4	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	
73⅝	54	Brist My 1.20	133	71	71⅝	70¼	71	—¼
48¾	39¼	BristMy pf 2	15	46½	46½	46½	46½	—½
45	36	Bdwy Hale 1	16	42⅝	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞	+¼
46	39	BwyHa pf A2	7	44⅞	45¼	44⅞	45	+½
33⅞	26	BklynUG 1.72	20	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	—¼
18⅝	10	Brown Co	34	13¼	13¼	13	13	—¼
22⅞	16⅛	Brown Co pf	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
25	16⅝	Bwn Sharp 1	9	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	
57¾	31¾	BwnShoe 1.50	10	34¾	34¾	33¾	34⅛	—⅝
25	15	Brunswk .10g	139	19½	19¾	18⅞	19¼	—⅛
30½	19⅝	BucyEr 1.20	18	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¾	—½
33⅞	16	Budd Co .80	50	17	17	16¾	16⅞	—⅛
77	61½	Budd Co pf 5	z180	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+⅛
8⅝	7¾	Budg F pf.60	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
23⅝	12	Budget In .64	13	16¼	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	—½
38⅝	30¾	BuffForg 1.10	16	33¾	34	33⅝	33⅝	—¼
40¾	31½	Bulova W .60	186	39¾	39¾	39¼	39½	—½
17⅞	9½	Bunk Ramo	1837	14¼	15½	14⅛	15⅝	+¾
53¼	30½	BunkR pf1.50	23	43½	46¼	43½	45⅝	+2⅛
46⅞	32¼	Burl Ind 1.40	87	37¼	38	37	38	+⅜
35½	21½	Burndy .70	4	23½	23½	23½	23¼	—⅜
167½	120¾	Burrghs .60	644	149	150	147¾	149¼	—¾
		C						
38⅞	26⅝	Cabot Cp .60	23	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	—⅛
13⅞	8⅝	Cal Finanl	46	10¾	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅜
38¾	21⅛	CallahM .73f	63	24⅛	24⅝	23⅝	23¾	—¾
40⅞	17¾	CampRL .45a	18	19⅝	20	19½	19⅞	—½
33½	28⅝	CampSp 1.10	306	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝	33½	+1
64	50	CanSou Ry 3	z60	51	51	51	51	—1
13⅞	7⅝	CdBrew .40a	57	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
93½	66	Cdn Pac 3.20	5	75½	75½	75	75	—1
		CdPac fn3.20	1	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	
35½	23	CanalRd 1.10	15	25¾	25¾	25	25	
37⅝	26	Cap C Bdcst	97	33¼	34⅛	33⅛	34	+¼
56½	40¾	Carbrun 1.40	80	47¼	47¼	46	46	—1¾
33½	15¾	Carlisle .60	12	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16⅝	—¼
81	68	Caro C&Oh 5	z60	69½	69½	69	69	+½
40¾	29⅛	CaroPLt 1.42	59	31⅞	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞	—⅛
44	26½	CarpTch 1.60	13	29½	30⅛	29½	30⅛	+1
43½	33	CarrierCp .60	6	39⅞	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	+⅛
38½	35¼	Carr pf2.25	z10	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	
35½	29⅝	CarrGn 1.92g	6	31¼	31¼	31⅛	31¼	—¼
34	16⅞	CarterW .48a	132	32⅝	33⅛	32½	32⅞	—⅜
22½	12¼	Case JI	55	15⅛	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
40¼	24½	CastleCke .60	36	30½	31	30⅛	30⅞	—⅛
54⅞	41⅞	CaterTr 1.20	182	44¼	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	—⅛
19⅝	8¼	CCI Corp	151	9⅛	10⅝	9⅛	10¼	+1½
56½	25	CCI Cp pf1.25	7	28	32½	28	32½	+4⅝
34⅞	20⅛	Ceco Corp .90	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	—¼
72¾	59	CelaneseCp 2	40	64⅛	65½	64	65	+⅜
69½	56½	Celan pfA4.50	3	60½	61	60½	61	+½
64½	32	Cenco Ins .30	17	44¼	44½	44⅛	44⅛	—⅜
30	12¾	CentFdy .30d	6	14½	14¾	14½	14½	+⅛
30⅝	23⅝	Cen Hud 1.48	3	24⅛	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+⅛
27⅝	22⅝	Cen IllLt 1.32	29	23½	24	23¾	24	+¼
77	62¼	C IllLt pf4.50	z110	65½	65⅝	65½	65⅞	—⅜
25	18⅛	CentIlPS 1.12	23	19¼	19½	19⅛	19½	+⅜
26¼	19⅝	Cent La El 1	79	23	23	22⅞	23	—⅛
21⅛	16⅝	CenMPw 1.12	31	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
45½	36⅝	Cent SW 1.80	74	43⅛	44	43⅛	44	+½
29¼	21	Cent Soya .80	238	29⅝	30¼	29½	29⅞	+⅝
29⅞	17⅝	CenTelU .88b	54	19⅞	20⅛	19⅝	20	
52⅝	22⅝	Cerro 1.60b	220	26⅛	26⅝	25½	25⅝	—1¼
36½	20⅛	Cert-teed .80	20	26⅞	27⅛	26¾	27	
36	20⅛	Cert-ted pf.90	4	26⅛	27	26¼	27	+½
30¼	22¾	CessnaAir .80	36	24	24	23¾	24	—¼
29¼	18¼	CFI Stl .80	3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
17⅛	10⅞	Chadbrn Inc	130	15	15½	14¾	15⅛	—⅛
32½	22½	ChampS 1.20	43	27⅝	28	27	28	+⅝
60	42⅝	CharterNY 2	24	52¼	53	52¼	53	+⅜
58½	42¼	ChaseMn 1.80	135	54¾	55¼	54¾	54⅞	—1⅛
36	19⅝	Checker Mot	3	21¾	22⅛	21¾	22½	+½
49⅞	28½	Chemetrn 1b	35	34⅛	34⅛	33	33	—½
68⅝	51	ChemNY 2.60	15	65	65	64½	64¾	
18¼	10⅛	Chemway .20	29	12⅞	13¼	12¾	13¼	+½
48⅞	33¼	Ches Va 1.60	4	37¼	37¼	37	37	+⅜
75¼	57	Ches Ohio 4	22	59	59	58⅝	59	
54½	37	Chesebro .92	21	52½	53⅝	52½	53½	+⅞
18½	11⅝	ChicEast Ill	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
58¼	18	ChMStPP cl	32	20½	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+⅜
79	56½	ChMSPP pf 5	1	62¼	62¾	62¾	62¾	—1
77½	49	CMSP pf cl 5	5	53¼	53¼	53	53	
33⅝	23	Chi Music 1	3	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	+⅜
51	32½	ChiPneuT 2	13	35⅞	35⅞	35¼	35½	
31⅛	21⅛	ChRIP ct UP	3	24¾	25	24½	25	
30	20½	ChRIP ctNW	15	23¾	25	23¾	24¾	+1
21⅞	10⅝	ChockFull .60	20	11⅞	12	11¾	12	+⅛
24¼	11½	ChrisCft .05d	118	13⅞	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	—¼
58	22⅛	CCft cvpf.20d	1	28	28	28	28	—¾
44¼	22⅞	Chromall .44	85	33⅛	33⅝	32¾	33⅝	—⅜
57⅞	35½	Chrysler 2	351	41⅛	42	40⅞	41⅝	—⅝
32	23⅝	CinnGE 1.40	29	27	27	26½	26½	—½
69¾	57½	Cin GE pf 4	z310	59½	59½	59	59	—⅛
65⅝	45½	CinMill 1.40a	21	47	47⅝	47	47⅝	—⅜
52⅞	39¾	CinSuTel 2.40	6	41	41¾	41	41¾	+¼
48¼	31¼	CITFin 1.80	383	42½	42½	41¾	41¾	—1
121	95½	CIT F pf5.50	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	—1½
80	45⅝	Cities Svc 2	529	47⅝	48¼	47⅝	47⅞	—⅛
36⅛	21⅝	City Inv .30b	952	33¾	34¼	33⅛	34½	
58⅝	38	CityInv pf B2	160	54⅝	54¾	53¼	54¼	
73¾	49	CityIn pf1.37	1	70	70	70	70	
24½	10⅝	City Strs .40	6	13	13½	12⅞	13⅛	—¼
40¾	30	ClarkEq 1.40	64	35¾	36½	35¼	36½	+½
65¾	37	Clark Oil .40	15	32	33	32	33	+⅜
60⅝	36	ClevCliff 1.60	12	41⅜	41⅜	40½	40⅞	—⅞
43	31¼	ClevElIll 2.04	62	34½	35½	34½	35⅛	+⅜
27⅞	16¼	Clorox 1g	222	21⅞	22¼	21¼	22	—⅛
36½	23¼	CluettPea .90	26	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
25¾	18⅝	CluettP pf 1	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅜
28¾	19	CNA Finl .50	492	27½	28	27¼	27⅞	—⅛
39⅞	24	CNA pf A1.10	47	35	35½	35	35⅞	
46⅞	32½	Coast St Gas	68	43¼	44	43	44	
84½	65	CocaCol 1.32	136	83⅝	84⅝	83¼	84	—½
38½	30¼	CocaBtlg 1.20	7	33	33½	33	33½	+½
52⅝	40	Colg Pal 1.20	52	42½	43¼	42½	43¼	+¼
30⅛	20	Collins Alk 1	34	28	28	27¼	27⅝	—¼
69⅝	38⅝	CollinRad .80	16	49½	50½	49½	50⅛	+⅝
64⅞	33⅛	ColoIntst 1.60	18	40¾	41¼	40¾	41¼	+½
55⅝	50	Colo Sou pf 4	z210	52	52	52	52	
66¼	29¼	Colt Ind .75g	59	31⅞	32⅝	31⅝	32½	+¾
59½	41⅝	CBS 1.40b	169	47⅝	48⅛	47⅝	48⅛	+⅛
35¼	25	CBS pf 1	3	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	+½
31⅞	25¼	ColuGas 1.60	44	27	27	26¾	26⅞	
42	25	ColuPict .60g	64	32⅝	32¾	31⅞	32⅝	—⅞
45½	28½	ColSoOh 1.76	10	34⅝	34½	34¼	34½	—⅛
79	53¼	CombEn 2.40	25	75¼	76⅛	75⅝	76⅛	
45	33½	ComE pf1.70	4	38	38½	38	38½	—¼
30½	16½	ComlSolv .40	98	23½	24¼	22¾	24¼	+⅜
50⅛	28⅝	ComwEd 2.20	58	41⅞	42⅛	41⅝	42	—¼
31¼	23¾	Com E pf1.42	6	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	
29½	19	Comw Oil .60	276	22⅛	22¼	22	22⅛	—¼
30¾	19½	Comput Sci	442	28	28¼	27⅝	28⅛	+⅛
58½	41¾	Comsat	208	57½	58½	57	57½	—½
24⅝	15¾	Cone Mills 1	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+⅛
59⅝	30½	ConracCp .60	35	40	40¾	40	40⅛	+⅛
35½	25¾	Con Edis 1.80	246	27⅝	27⅝	27	27	—⅝
104⅝	81¾	ConEdis pf 6	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	—⅛
78⅝	65	ConEdis pf 5	10	68	69	68	68½	
48½	37	ConFood 1.10	30	45	45⅝	45	45⅝	+⅛
43½	24	ConFreight 1	22	29⅞	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	
27	11	Con Leasing	96	15¼	15⅞	15⅛	15¾	+¼
33	25⅝	ConNatG 1.76	249	26⅛	26½	25⅞	26⅛	—⅜
45	31⅛	ConsPwr 1.90	38	35⅝	36	35⅝	35⅝	—¼
74¼	63	ConPw pf4.50	z420	68	68½	68	68	
24¼	12	ContAirL .50	277	16¼	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	
78¼	62	Cont Can 2.20	45	74⅛	75	74⅛	75	+½
21⅞	8½	CntCopp .22g	34	12⅞	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	—½
61¾	36½	Cont Cp 2	39	49⅝	50	49⅝	49⅞	—¼
66	44¾	Ct Co pfA2.50	7	50⅛	52¼	50⅛	52¼	+1
50¼	29½	Cont Mtg 1.32	62	43	43¼	43	43¼	—1¼
40¾	26¾	Cont Oil 1.50	305	28	28½	27¾	28½	+⅜
57	39	Cont Oil pf 2	1	40½	40½	40½	40½	+⅜
58	31	Cont Stl 1	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+⅜
27¼	19⅛	Cont Tel .72	110	22½	22⅝	22	22⅝	+⅜
159⅛	114¼	Control Data	1732	117¾	120¼	116¾	119⅛	+⅝
69½	59½	CnDat pf4.50	z60	60	60	59½	59½	—1½
41½	33½	Conwod 1.80a	1	35	35	35	35	+¼
45¾	27¼	Cook Unit .50	14	42½	43	42½	43	—⅛
49½	22¾	Cooperln 1.40	17	25¼	26	25⅛	26	+¾
28¼	15¼	Ccopr TR 1	54	16⅝	16½	16¼	16½	
29	18⅛	CoopT pf1.25	2	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
51⅞	39⅞	Copeland 1.20	16	43¼	43½	43¼	43⅞	—⅞
71½	39	CoppRge .50b	266	67⅝	69½	65⅛	69	+1⅝
28	17¾	CopwlSl 1.20	6	18⅞	19¼	18⅞	19	+⅛
37¼	20	CorinthB .30g	23	26¼	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
300	237½	CorGW 2.50a	66	273½	274½	272	273	—½
33¾	21	Coronetin .32	27	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+½
17⅝	9⅞	Cowles .20	44	14½	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
59	37	CoxBdcas. 50	21	52¾	53¼	52¾	53	+¼
42⅛	32⅛	CPC Intl 1.70	129	33⅛	33⅞	32⅞	33⅞	+⅜
59½	39¾	Crane 1.60b	10	46	46	45⅞	46	
24⅞	15½	CrompKn .80	5	16½	16¾	16½	16½	
34	20¾	CrouseHind 1	71	25⅛	26½	25⅝	26¼	
40¼	25½	CrowCol 1.07f	205	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝	31¾	
17⅞	15	Crown Cork	214	16¼	16⅞	16	16⅞	
41⅜	33½	CrwnZell 1.60	58	37	37½	36⅞	37⅛	
75½	62¼	Crn Z pf4.20	z20	63	63	63	63	
28	15⅝	CTS Corp .40	46	20	20¾	19⅝	20⅝	
26	12¼	Cudahy Co	53	14⅝	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	
27⅛	17⅝	Cudhy pf1.25	1	19½	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
26⅝	21	Culligan .28	27	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞	
45½	33⅛	Cummin .80b	11	39⅝	40	39⅝	40	
40¼	27⅛	CunnDrug .70	5	30½	30½	30	30	
26¾	17¾	Curtiss Wrt 1	212	20⅝	21⅝	20⅝	21	
39⅞	30	Curt Wr A 2	1	31	31	31	31	
43⅛	31½	Cutler H 1.20	18	37	37½	36⅞	37⅛	
52¼	29¾	Cyclops 1.80	17	33⅝	34½	33½	34¼	
61⅝	43¾	CyprusM 1.40	19	49⅛	50½	49⅛	50¼	
		D						
27⅝	14	DanRiv 1.15g	32	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
29	21⅞	Dana Cp 1.25	32	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞	
52½	37⅜	Dart Ind .30b	139	51⅜	53½	51⅜	53¼	
57½	43	Dart Ind pf 2	11	56	56	55½	55½	
27¼	23¼	DavcoCp 1.14	9	25¼	25¼	25	25	
113¼	85	Dayco pf4.25	z100	89	90½	89	90½	
41½	35⅛	DaytnHud .50	13	41⅞	41⅞	41¼	41⅞	
37¼	25¼	DaytnPL 1.60	22	27⅜	27⅜	27¼	27¼	
56⅞	34⅝	Deere Co 2	749	40⅝	42½	40⅝	42⅛	
26⅝	18¼	DelmarP 1.08	10	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	
35⅞	25¾	Del Mnte 1.10	66	28½	28½	28⅛	28⅛	
40⅛	26¼	DeltaAir .40	131	32⅝	33⅞	32⅝	33⅞	
23⅝	10½	Deltec Int	154	14	14⅞	13⅞	14⅛	
		Deltec Int fn	1	14	14	14	14	
54⅞	24	Denn Mfg .60	149	30¼	31⅛	29½		
43	21½	DennMfg pf 1	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
43⅝	21¼	DennyRst .04	120	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝		
58	38	Dntsply 1.20a	160	55	56	54⅝		
28½	17½	DenRGr 1.10	4	18⅝	18½	18⅝		
76	55	Dereco pf A	1	60½	60½	60½		
74¼	53	Dereco pf B	3	60	60	60		
42½	30	DeSotoInc .90	6	31	31¼	31		
29⅝	22	DetEdis 1.40	59	23¾	24⅛	23⅝	23¾	
104¾	82¼	Det Ed pf5.50	12	85½	86⅝	85½		
25¼	11⅝	DetSteel .30p	66	12½	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
34½	24	Dexter .24	27	30½	32¼	30½		
28⅝	11⅝	DialFinan .50	14	12⅞	12⅞	12½		
59⅝	42½	Diamintl 1.80	19	46½	46½	45¼	46	
35⅞	20¼	DiaSham 1.40	43	22¼	22⅝	22¼		
45½	28¼	DiaSh pf C2	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
23⅞	17⅛	DiaS pf D1.20	13	17¾	17⅞	17½	17½	
30¾	22	Dictaphon .48	391	29¾	31⅝	28¾		
67	42¾	Diebold .48b	15	61½	62	60¾	62	
26	18¼	DiGiorgio .60	23	24⅛	25	24⅛		
35⅝	21⅜	Dillingham .40	21	27½	27½	27	27	
20½	15⅝	DillonCo .56b	2	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	
48⅝	17¾	DinerClub .50	12	19⅞	19¾	19⅛	19⅝	
114¼	69⅝	Disney .30b	76	109¾	113	109½	113	
50⅞	13⅛	DiversInd .36	68	17¾	18	17⅝	17⅞	
54	43¼	DrPepper .90	1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	
89	42¾	DomeMin .80	20	46¾	47	45¼		
15¼	12⅛	DomFd 1.19g	10	13¼	13¼	13	13	
43½	32	Donnelley .60	15	38¼	38¼	38	38	
37¼	26⅛	Doric Cp .32	14	32	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	
25¾	12½	Dorr Oliver	14	14⅛	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	
44¼	33¾	Dover Cp .64	7	43⅝	43¾	43¼		
80⅝	64½	DowChm 2.60	71	71⅝	72½	71⅜		
50	31½	DravoCp 1.40	9	33⅛	33¼	32⅝		
43⅞	24¼	DressInd 1.40	68	32	32	31⅝		
49	34½	Dressr pf2.20	59	35	35¼	35		
44⅝	30½	Dressr pf B2	4	33	33	33	33	
47⅛	25	DreyfusCp 1b	21	34½	34¾	34		
43½	29	DukePw 1.40	7	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	
55½	43⅝	DunBrd 1.10a	8	54½	55⅝	54½		
50⅝	15¾	Duplan Cp	54	26½	27	25¾		

(Continued on next page.)

The Debentures having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

November 5, 1969

$30,000,000

Hitachi, Ltd.

(Kabushiki Kaisha Hitachi Seisakusho)

6¼% Convertible Debentures Due 1984

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N. M. Rothschild & Sons — Yamaichi Securities Co., Ltd.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — American Express Securities S.A. — A. E. Ames & Co. Incorporated — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

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Bank Mees & Hope N.V. — Bankhaus Friedrich Simon Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien — Banque de Bruxelles S.A. — Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

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Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Greenshields & Co Inc — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

International Pacific Corporation Limited — Investors Bank Luxembourg S.A. — Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International — F. van Lanschot — Lazard Frères & Cie — Lazard Frères & Co. — Lehman Brothers

Lloyds Bank Europe Ltd. — Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Manufacturers Hanover Limited — Merck, Finck & Co. — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited

B. Metzler Seel. Sohn & Co. — Model, Roland & Co., Inc. — Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited — Morgan & Cie International S.A.

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V. — New Court Securities Corporation — New Japan Securities Co. Limited

The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc. — Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis — Paribas Corporation

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson — Rea Brothers Limited — Rodo International Ltd. — E. D. Sassoon Banking Co. Ltd.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — Singer & Friedlander Limited — Skandinaviska Banken — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — Société Générale

Société Générale de Banque S.A. — SoGen International Corporation — Stockholms Enskilda Bank — Strauss, Turnbull & Co.

Suez American Corporation — Svenska Handelsbanken — Swiss American Corporation — Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

C. G. Trinkaus — Ufitec International Limited — Vereinsbank in Hamburg — Vickers, da Costa & Co. (Bahamas) — S. G. Warburg & Co. Limited

Weeden & Co. Incorporated — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft — White, Weld & Co. Limited

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 4, 1969

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	159	Matsu E. Ind.	939
Canon Cam.	395	Matsu El. Wks	1,000
Dai Nip. Print.	334	Mitsub Hv Ind	63
Fuji Photo	374	Mitsui & Co.	118
Fuji Bank	223	Mitsukoshi	257
Hayakawa E.	533	Nippon Elec.	341
Hitachi	193	Shiseido	850
Honda	164	Sony Corp.	4,600
C. Itoh	127	Sumitomo Bk.	231
Jap. Air Lines	1,472	Taisho Marine	112
Kao Soap	251	Takeda Chem	440
Kansai El.	630	Teijin	75
Kirin Brewery	169	Tokyo Marine	218
Komatsu	288	Toyo Rayon	130
Kubota I. Wks.	213	Toyota Motor.	372

Bank Stocks

	Bid.	Asked	Prev. Bid.
Bank of Am. S.F.	68½	68⅝	67½
Bank of N.Y. (new)	48½	43½	43½
Fiduciary Tr.	80	88	80
First Nat. Boston	73	73¼	73½
U.S. Trust Co.	68	70	68

Market Summary

Nov. 4, 1969

Most Actives—New York

	Vol.	Close	Ch'ge
Mead Corp	234,900	22	—¼
Gt W Finan	201,500	26¼	—⅜
Bunk Ramo	183,700	15⅝	+¾
Cont Data	173,200	119⅛	+⅝
Std Oil Cal	156,800	59	+1½
Hilco	145,900	27½	
Natomas	109,600	63⅝	+3⅝
Xerox Cp	98,400	105⅝	+⅜
Occiden Pet	98,300	25⅝	—⅛
City Invest	95,200	34½	
Sperry Rnd	95,100	44⅝	—⅞
Benguet	86,400	15¼	—⅜
Elect Music	79,300	6½	—⅛
Gulf Oil	77,400	32⅝	
Std Oil NJ	77,400	67½	+½

Volume, all stocks, 12,340,000 shares. Volume, 15 stocks, 1,912,100 shares. Ratio, 15 stocks, 15.5 percent. Average price, 15 stocks, $44.24. New 1969 highs, 28; lows, 12. Issues traded in: 1,583. Advances, 649; declines, 674; unchanged, 260. N.Y. stock index: 54.46 +0.05; industrial: 57.48 +0.12; transportation: 43.88 +0.31; utility: 41.42 —0.30; finance: 73.76 —0.13.

Most Actives—American

	Vol.	Close	Ch'ge
NatHlth Ent	292,700	16⅝	+1⅝
Technicol	260,900	24¼	—⅛
Concrd Fab	70,000	16½	—1
Milgo Elect	64,000	57⅞	+4⅞
Cinerama	62,800	13½	+1⅛
Syntex	61,100	75⅞	+2⅞
Sea Contanr	59,900	13½	—⅜
Home Oil A	57,800	38½	+3⅛
Ecologic Sci	57,500	20⅛	+2¼
Tech Tape	57,100	8½	+1¼
Approx total stock sales		5,470,000	
Stock sales year ago		Closed	

Am. stock index:

High	Low	Close	Net Chg.
$28.55	$27.94	$28.37	+$.06

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	848.20	859.82	841.67	853.48	—1.06
20 RR	199.90	201.28	199.19	200.65	+.24
15 Util	118.71	119.60	117.36	118.23	—.64
65 Stk	285.26	288.29	283.27	286.36	—.32

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	Change
425 Industrials	107.46	105.26	106.80	+.08
20 Railroads	42.11	41.62	41.98	—.01
55 Utilities	61.45	60.23	60.89	—.07
500 Stocks	97.32	95.84	97.21	+.06

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

	Buy	Sell	*Short
Nov. 3	464,570	522,000	4,925
Oct. 31	417,340	483,740	4,255
Oct. 30	377,487	502,525	8,009
Oct. 29	405,622	544,713	4,968
Oct. 28	426,185	554,251	3,451

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

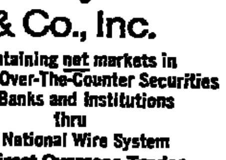
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Foreign Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1969 High	1969 Low
Amsterdam	126.3	127.2	133.6	107.2
Brussels	94.12	94.08	102.39	91.53
Frankfurt	168.83	168.47	171.88	149.46
London 30	359.6	364.8	520.1	357.4
London 500	140.52	142.12	193.73	140.08
Milan	Closed	74.87	76.06	60.45
Paris	135.3	135.9	135.9	101.3
Sydney	595.51	592.40	636.17	545.29
Tokyo (n)	161.92	160.84	161.82	143.73
Tokyo (o)	2133.97	2122.53	2150.10	1746.88
Zurich	361.8	363.5	383.7	318.0

(n) New. (o) Old.

European Gold Markets

Nov. 4, 1969

	Open	Close	Change
London	39.53	39.35	Unch.
Zurich	39.60	39.55	—0.10
Paris (13.5 kilo)	40.42	40.42	—0.14

U.S. dollars per ounce.

One Dollar—

was worth yesterday:

Austrian schillings	25.88
Belgian francs	49.87
British pound ($ per £)	2.3979
Danish crowns	7.5067
Dutch guilders	3.6049
Finnish marks	4.17
French francs	5.5760
German marks	3.6899
Greek drachmae	30.00
Italian lire	625.53
Mexican pesos	12.49
Norwegian crowns	7.1533
Portuguese escudos	28.50
Spanish pesetas	70.01
Swedish crowns	5.1706
Swiss francs	4.3344

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

A.K.U.	120.10
AlgemBank	280
AmroBank	60
A'damRubb	49
Billiton	158.80
Fokker	441
Heineken	183.80
H.V.A.	66.50
Holland-Am.	94.10
Hoogovens	110.60
I.O.S. Ltd.	$13⅞
I.P.I.	$10¼
K.L.M.	197.50
K.N.ZoutOrg.	144.50
Ned.Kabel	300
Philips new	65.90
Robeco	252.70
Rolinco	231
RoyalDutch	161.80
Unilever	119.80
VerMach	91

Brussels

Arbed	3,710
Ast.d.Mines	1,950
Cock-Ougree	1,628
Electrobel	5,280
Lambert	1,550
Petrofina	2,216
Ph.Gevaert	1,634
Soc.Générale	13,050
Un.Minière	1,884

Düsseldorf

AEG	225
AugThyssen	93.30
BASF	233.50
Commerzbk	323
Cont.Gummi	155
Daimler-Benz	442
Demag	180.50
Deut.Bank	396.50
DresdeBank	337.50
FarbenBayer	193.50
Gels Bergw	92.30
Hoeschter	256
Hoesch	69.10
Karstadt	421
Kaufhof	315
KHD	183.50
Lufthansa	72
Mannesman	148.10
Metallgesell	540
RheinStahl	121
RWE new	240
Siemens	260.50
Volkswag.new	240.50
Veba	185

London

Anglo-AmCp	56/6
Anglo-Amin	27/6
Azpro-Nich	30/9
BarclayBank	71/1½
BeechamGr	36/6
Bowater	53/9
BritAmTob	97/9
Brit.Oxygen	8.6
Brit.Petrole	104/1½
Brit.LeyM	10/3
Chartered	49/3
Courtaulds	25/1½
Daggafont	2/4½
DeBeer Dof	62/3
Decca Rec	57/9
Distillers	21/3
Dunlop	30/1½
ElMus.Ind	46/7½
FreeStGed	115/7½
GEC	23/1½
GlaxoGr	72/9
Gt Univ.St	50/3
Guinness	26/-
Hawker-Sidd.	35/1½
Hudson-Bay	142/6
ImpChemic	53/1½
IOS Mgt new	$39⅛
Mar&Spen	48/4½
MetalBox	45/6
RandMines	130/-
Rank-Org	105/3
Rhokana	36/-
Rolls-Royce	25/1½
RootesA	5/1½
RoyalDutch	23 13-16
R.T.Z.	104/9
Shell	66/1½
Tube Invest	63/-
Union Corp	173/9
Vickers	27/6
WarL53½	39⅝
West Deep	76/10½
West Drief	114/4½
West Hold	145/7½
West Min	125/6
WoolW	15/10½

Paris

AirLiquide	444.90
Béghin	224
BNCI	—
Can.Pacific	427
C.G.E.	474
C.S.F.	134
Citroën	130.50
CieBancaire	525
Créd.Comm.	160.50
Créd.Lyonn.	—
De3eers 100.	49
EssoStand	161.90
Fin.Par.BP	264.50
Fr.Pétroles	233
IBM	2,265
ImpOil	94
IntNickCan	244.50
Mach.Bull	112.30
Michelin	1,578
Mobil	324.10
OmniumPét	251.53
PathéMarc	58.70
Péchiney	214.50
Peugeot	242.50
Radio Techn.	196
Rhokana	26.45
Rh.Poulenc	246.90
Rio Tinto	80.50
RoyalDutch	281.10
St.Gobain	161
Schneider	247
Shell	129.50
Simca	92.50
Soc.Générale	24.75
SuezCieFin	444
Thomson	175
Ugine-Kuhl	201
Young3½%	—

Zurich

AC Fischer	1,430
BrownBoveri	2,270
Ciba Reg	10,350
ElektWatt	2,125
Hoff-Roche	177,000
MotColumb	1,535
Nestlé bear	3,560
Saurer	1,690
Sodec	174
Sulzer	3,930
Un.B.Suisses	4,660

*Ex-dividend. The Milan Exchange was closed yesterday, holiday.

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY APPEARS EVERY SATURDAY

Commodity Pri

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—prices in primary markets as tered today in New York we

Commodity and unit	Tues.
FOODS	
Wheat 2, red bush	$1.70
Wheat 2, hard, c.i.f. bu	1.89
Corn 2 yellow bu	1.41⅞
Oats 2 white bu	.84¼
Rye 2 Western c.i.f. bu	1.59
Cocoa Accra lb	*.50⅛
Coffee 4 Santos lb	*.48½
TEXTILES	
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd	.16¼
METALS	
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	99.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila. ton	66.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	33-34
Lead, spot lb	.15½
Copper elec. lb	.53¼
Tin (Straits), lb	1.68½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis lb	.15½
Silver N.Y. oz	2.00
COMMODITY Indices	
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	—

* Nominal. † Asked. (a) holida

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT				
Dec	1.35½	1.35⅝	1.35¼	1.35¼
Mar	1.38¾	1.38¾	1.38½	1.38⅝
May	1.39⅝	1.39⅝	1.39⅝	1.39⅝
Jul	1.35¼	1.35⅝	1.35	1.35⅛
Sep	—	—	—	1.37⅝
CORN				
Dec	1.18	1.18¼	1.17¾	1.17⅞
Mar	1.23	1.23⅛	1.22⅝	1.22⅝
May	1.26½	1.26½	1.26	1.26⅛
Jul	1.28½	1.28½	1.28	1.28
Sep	1.25¼	1.25¼	1.24¾	1.24⅞
OATS				
Dec	.61⅛	.61⅛	.60¾	.60⅞
Mar	.65⅛	.65½	.65⅛	.65¼
May	.67⅞	.68	.67⅝	.68
Jul	.67½	.67½	.67½	.67½
Sep	.67⅞	.68½	.67⅞	.68½
RYE				
Dec	1.13⅝	1.14	1.13⅝	1.13⅞
Mar	1.17⅞	1.17⅞	1.17¼	1.17⅝
May	1.21	1.21	1.20⅞	1.21
Jul	—	—	—	1.19⅝
Sep	—	—	—	—
SOYBEANS				
Nov	2.43	2.43½	2.42⅝	2.42⅝
Jan	2.50	2.50	2.48⅞	2.48⅞
Mar	2.55	2.55⅛	2.54⅝	2.54⅝
May	2.58½	2.58⅝	2.57⅝	2.57¾
Jul	2.60⅝	2.60½	2.59⅝	2.59⅝
Aug	2.56¼	2.56⅞	2.56⅛	2.55⅞
Sep	2.47¼	2.47⅝	2.47¼	2.47½
SOYBEAN OIL				
Dec	9.85	9.89	9.67	9.78
Jan	9.32	9.35	9.14	9.21
Mar	8.89	8.91	8.71	8.78
May	8.78	8.79	8.62	8.66
Jul	8.69	8.72	8.56	8.60
Aug	8.60	8.60	8.50	8.52
Sep	8.29	8.34	8.20	8.26
Oct	8.16	8.20	8.10	a8.10
SOYBEAN MEAL				
Dec	69.25	69.50	68.85	69.40
Ja	68.80	69.20	68.50	69.00
Mar	69.55	70.05	69.40	69.75
May	70.50	70.80	70.35	70.75
Jul	71.45	71.80	71.30	71.75
Aug	71.40	71.65	71.40	a71.60
Sep	70.00	70.10	69.50	a69.80
Oct	68.10	68.10	68.00	a68.05
CHOICE STEERS				
Dec	28.75	28.80	28.75	28.75
Jan	—	—	—	a28.70
Feb	28.90	28.90	28.85	28.85
Apr	29.45	29.50	29.45	29.45
Jun	29.45	29.50	29.45	29.45
ICED BROILERS				
Nov	25.85	25.97	25.75	25.85
Jan	26.65	26.70	26.52	26.60
Mar	27.50	27.60	27.47	27.50
May	27.57	27.57	27.52	27.55
Jul	28.30	28.30	28.25	28.30

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

N.Y. Highs and L

.... NEW HIGHS-28.. ....

Alexandrs	GaPcf 1.64pf
A MetClx pf	Harris Inter
Camp Soup	IntFlav Fra
Cen Soya	ManHan
Dart Ind	Mays JW
Dayton Hud	Melv Shoe
Dictphone	NoNG 8.48pf
Eaton Yale	Pfizer Chas
Echlin Mfg	Polaroid
Fed D Str	QuakOat 3pf
GAC Corp	Schaefer Cp
Gannett Co	Sperry Hut
Ge Mills	Tappan Co
Ga Pacific	Thom Betts

.... NEW LOWS-12.. ....

A MetClx pf	Shell Transp
duPnt 3.50pf	Signal Co
Mead Corp	Southdn Inc
MobilOil	Std Oil Ind
Nat Lead	Sundstrnd
QuakSOil wl	Wickes Corp

International Herald Tribune

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

— 1969 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
131⅝	111⅝	duPont 1.75g	146	115¼	116⅞	114⅝	116¼	
	64¼	duPont pf4.50	4	67½	67½	67⅛	67⅛	+ ¼
	53¼	duPont pf3.50	5	53½	53½	53¼	53¼	— ⅛
	23½	Duq Lt 1.66	.68	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
	26	DuqLt 4pf 2	z1280	28⅝	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
	24½	Dq 3.75pf1.87	z190	25¾	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
	28½	Dq 2.10pf2.10	z100	30	30	30	30	
	14½	Dymolnd .47f	74	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ½
	11⅛	Dyna Am .40	46	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ¼

E

	22¾	EaglePch .80	17	31½	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
	17	Easco Cp .90	13	21⅞	21⅞	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅞
	15⅝	East Air .37p	359	18½	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ½
	21⅛	EastGF 1.15t	57	25⅞	26	25¼	26	— ⅛
	20½	East Util 1.40	4	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
	64⅝	East Kodak 1	410	77¼	78	76⅞	76⅞	—1¼
	32⅝	EatonYa 1.40	277	44½	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+ ⅞
	16⅞	EchlinMf .72	149	23	24⅞	22⅞	24⅞	+1⅞
	22⅛	EckrdFla .20	54	34	34⅝	34	34⅝	+1
	25	EdisonBros 1	6	30¼	31	30⅛	31	+ ¼
	28¼	EG&G .10	86	32¼	33¼	32¼	33	+ ⅜
	5	ElMusic .09g	793	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
		ElMus fn.09g	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	13⅝	Elect Assoc	109	18⅝	19	17⅞	18⅝	+ ⅛
	42⅜	El Mem Mag	292	78	79⅝	77½	78⅝	— ⅛
	17⅞	ElMMag pf 1	3	028½	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
	8⅝	ElginNat Ind	67	10½	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ⅛
	17⅞	ElPasoNG 1	105	19	19½	19	19⅛	
	25	Eltra Cp 1.20	66	29⅞	30	29	30	+ ⅛
	45	Emer Elec 1	54	58⅝	58⅝	58	58	— ¾
	46⅝	EmeryAir .80	68	61⅝	65	61⅝	65	+2¾
	37⅝	Emhart 1.20b	6	42	42	41⅞	42	— ¼
	26	EmpDist 1.76	12	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ¼
	27⅜	EmporC .90b	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
	24⅝	EndJohn .12p	2	24½	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
	47	EndJohn pf 4	z10	51	51	51	51	+ ½
	18⅝	EnglhMin .40	82	24⅝	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅜
	28½	EnnisBus .64	59	39⅛	39⅛	39	39	— ¼
	33	EquiGas 2.20	4	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
	22⅝	ESB Inc 1.20	14	25	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
	16⅝	Esquire .30	71	21⅞	22⅛	21⅜	22⅛	— ⅛
	31⅛	EssexInt 1.20	63	35⅝	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅝
	22⅝	Ethyl Cp .72	165	25⅛	28¼	25⅛	28	+2
	34⅝	Ethyl pf2.40	46	39½	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	+ ⅞
	15	Eurofnd 1.30g	7	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
	35	EvansP .60b	38	47	47½	46⅞	47½	+ ⅛
	12⅝	Eversharp	183	28	28⅞	28	28	— ½
	22¾	ExCellO 1.25	16	24⅞	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+ ½

F

	26⅝	Faberge .40	48	37⅝	37⅞	36⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
	33⅝	Factor A .58	42	45	45⅛	45	45⅛	— ⅛
	57¼	FairchC .50e	637	97⅝	96⅞	97	95⅞	+2
	10⅝	Fairch Hiller	222	18⅝	17⅞	15⅞	17	+1⅛
	16	Fairmont 1	31	18	18⅞	18	18⅞	— ⅛
	10	Falstaff .60	148	13½	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	
	19	Fam Fin 1.30	39	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
	13⅝	Fansteel Inc	44	15½	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
	15	Far West Fin	9	17½	17½	17⅛	17½	
	38⅛	FarahMf .80b	53	56	56	54½	55	—1⅛
	19⅛	FAS Int 1.40f	27	26⅝	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ¼
	22⅝	Fedders .40	98	31	31½	30⅞	30⅞	— ½
	16⅝	FedMog 1.80	17	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	
	18⅝	FedPac Elec	47	21½	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
	19	F Pac pf1.26	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
	21⅞	FedPapBd 1	4	25½	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
	22⅛	FedSignS .60	9	32⅛	32¼	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
	31	FedDeptStr 1	255	39	39⅛	39	39	+ ⅛
	9⅝	Fed Mtg Inv	4	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
	21⅝	Ferro Cp .70	35	24⅛	25⅞	24⅛	25⅝	+1⅞
	21⅝	Fibrebrd .70	74	25⅛	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅞
	23⅝	FieldcM 1.40	6	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
	21⅝	Filtrol 2	7	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
	21⅝	Fin Federatn	146	24	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
	46⅝	Firestne 1.60	36	54⅝	55½	54⅛	55	+ ⅛
	39⅝	Fst Chrt 2.29f	116	45½	45½	45	45⅛	—1⅛
	37⅞	FstNCity 2.40	96	48	49	48	49	— ⅛
	31⅛	Fst NStr .75g	15	36⅝	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	
	26½	Fischbch .80	7	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
	19⅝	Fisher Fd .05d	26	22	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	— ⅛
	13⅝	FisherScl .16	85	17½	17⅛	16½	16½	— ⅛
	13⅝	Fleming .50	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
	21⅛	Flintkote 1	16	28⅛	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	+ ⅛
	34⅝	Flint pf2.25	1	36	36	36	36	
	20⅝	Fla E Coast	26	35⅛	37⅛	35⅛	37	+1⅞
	16⅝	Fla Gas .50	63	19⅛	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅛
	42	Fla Pow 1.52	32	48⅛	49⅜	48⅛	49	+ ½
	6⅛	Fla PwLt 1.88	41	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	—1½
	20¼	Fla Steel .90	7	26⅝	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	— ½
	23½	FloerCp 2.03f	100	29⅝	30⅛	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
	42⅛	Fluor Cp .8 3	19	46⅛	47	46⅛	47	+ ½
	15⅝	Fly Tiger .10	134	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
	21⅝	FMC Cp .85	125	24	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
	23⅝	FMC pf2.25	7	39⅛	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	—1
	20	FoodFair .90	39	22⅝	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅝
	0	Foote CB .80	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
	23⅝	Foote Min	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
	22	Foote pf2.20	4	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
	41⅝	FordMot 2.40	181	44	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	
	24⅝	ForMcK .75	734	29⅝	29⅝	28⅞	29⅝	— ⅛
	40	FMcK pf1.80	6	48⅝	48⅝	48	48	— ⅛
	15⅝	FostWhl .60b	31	17⅝	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
	14	Fost Wh pf 1	1	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
	27	Foxboro .60	20	39⅛	39⅛	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
	18½	Frank Str .40	10	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
	22½	FreepSul 1.60	194	24	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
	27⅞	FruehCp 1.70	214	44⅝	45⅝	44	45	+ ½
	30⅛	Fuqua Ind	370	35⅛	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	— ⅛

G

	41	GAC Cp 1.50	327	64⅛	67⅛	63⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
	15⅛	GAF Corp .40	142	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
	22⅞	GAF pf1.20	30	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
	22¾	Gam Sko 1.20	31	24	24½	24	24	— ⅛
	26⅝	GamS pf1.75	9	28	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
	24⅝	GamS pf1.60	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
	29⅝	Gannett .48	23	29⅝	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
	6⅝	Gar Wood	7	7½	7½	7	7	— ⅛
	27⅜	GardDen 1.30	114	32	32⅝	32	32⅝	
	18⅝	Garlock .80	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
	7⅛	Gatwyin .45p	34	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
	14⅛	Gemini Cap	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
	25⅛	GnAIny 2.36s	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
	40⅛	GAmOII .60b	50	42⅛	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+1
	31⅝	GATran 1.60	74	35⅛	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
	45⅛	GATrn pf2.50	2	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅛
	12⅝	Gen Banc .56	39	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
	16⅛	GCable 1.16g	63	20⅛	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
	19⅝	Gen Cig 1.20	8	20	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
	23⅛	GnDevel .74t	49	32⅝	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+1⅛
	23	GenDynam 1	122	29⅝	29⅝	29	29⅝	
	81	Gen Elec 2.60	251	83⅝	84⅝	83⅝	84⅛	
	11	Gn First .34g	38	15⅛	15⅛	14½	15	+ ⅛
	71⅛	Gen Fds 2.60	117	83	83⅞	82⅝	82⅞	—1
	16⅝	Gen Host	82	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
	26	Gen Insi .40	184	35⅝	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
	32	Gen Mills .60	38	37⅛	38⅛	37	38⅛	+ ⅛
	54	GMills pf1.75	4	63	63⅛	63	63⅛	
	70⅛	GenMot 3.40g	603	75	75⅝	74⅛	75⅛	— ⅛
	73⅛	G Mot pf 5	11	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+ ⅛
	55	G Mot pf3.75	9	57	57	57	57	
	16⅛	GenPCem .80	293	22⅛	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
	22⅛	GPubUt 1.60	169	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
	10⅛	Gen Refract	51	13⅛	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
	38½	Gen Sig 1.20	31	49⅛	51⅛	49⅛	51⅛	+1⅛
	76½	Gen Sig pf 4	7	85	85⅛	85	85⅛	+ ⅛
	15⅝	GenStlInd .80	64	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
	31	G Tel El 1.52	332	35⅛	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	— ⅛
	41⅛	GTelEl pf2.50	9	43⅛	44	43⅛	44	+ ⅛
	17⅛	GTelF pf1.25	z90	18⅛	19	18⅛	19	+1⅛
	17½	GTel pf81.30	2220	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
	21⅛	GenTime .80	342	32	34⅛	31	33⅛	+1
	17⅛	Gen Tire 1b	77	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅞	
	71⅛	G Tire pf 5	z20	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	—1
	26	Genesco 1.60	33	29	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
	11⅛	Genstar Ltd	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
	38⅝	Ga Pac .80b	226	53⅛	53⅛	52⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
	55⅝	GaPac pf1.64	6	74⅝	75	74⅛	75	+ ⅛
	40	GaPac pf1.40	1	53	53	53	53	
	26⅝	Gerber 1.10	37	35	36⅛	34⅞	36	+1⅛
	54	GettyOil .38g	104	55⅛	56	54	56	+1
	17¼	Getty pf1.20	7	17½	17⅞	17¼	17½	+ ½
	11⅝	Giant PC .80	12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
	26⅛	Gibralt Fin	173	34	34⅛	32⅛	33⅛	—1⅛
	16	Gidd Lew .80	25	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
	40⅛	Gillette 1.40	128	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
	36⅝	Gimbel Br 1	264	45⅛	45⅛	45	45⅛	— ⅛
	8⅝	Glen Alden	127	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
	34	GlenAl pf2.25	2	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
	22	Global Marin	11a	23	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
	15	GlobeUn .80	15	18⅛	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
	8⅝	Goodrich 1.72	171	33	34⅛	33	34⅛	+ ⅛
	25⅝	Goodyear .85	281	30⅛	31⅛	30	31⅛	+ ⅛
	26	GordJlyA .24	8	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
	75	Gouldinc 1.40	25	43	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
	25⅝	GraceCo 1.50	118	28⅛	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
	27⅛	Granby 1.20e	32	35⅛	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
	21	GrandUn .80	177	28⅛	29	28⅛	29	
	13⅝	GraniteC .SII	50	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
	17⅝	Granitev 1.40	16	20	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
	39⅝	GrantW 1.40	159	54⅛	54⅛	54	54⅛	— ⅛
	24⅝	GrayDrg 1.20	25	32⅛	32	31⅛	32	+ ⅛
	35⅝	Gt A&P 1.30	351	29⅛	31	29⅛	31	+1⅛
	15	GtNoIr 1.35e	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
	47⅝	GtNoRap 1.60	22	57⅛	59⅛	57⅛	58⅛	+1⅛
	14⅛	GtNorP pf.40	13	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
	42⅛	Gt Nor Ry 3	50	45⅛	46	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
	21⅝	Gt West Finl	2015	25⅛	26⅛	25	26⅛	+ ⅛
	46	GtWnUnit .90	81	44⅛	45⅛	43⅛	43⅛	—1⅛
	22⅛	GWUn pf1.88	12	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
	13⅝	GtWashin .50	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
	25⅝	GreenGnt .96	37	29	30	28⅛	30	+ ⅛
	20⅝	GreenSh 1.20	25	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
	17⅛	Greyhound 1	79	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
	27⅛	Grolier .90	74	34	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
	24⅛	GrummanCp 1	16	28⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
	13⅛	GlfLfHold .40	162	36⅛	37⅛	36	37⅛	+ ⅛
	71⅛	Gulf MO 2.80	1	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅛
	21⅛	Gulf Oil 1.50	774	32⅛	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	
	11⅛	Gulf Resrces	80	14	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
	18⅛	GulfRes pf2.20	7	20⅛	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
	19⅛	GfRsS pf1.30	13	21⅛	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
	19⅛	GulfStaUt 1.36	140	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
	39⅛	GulfSU pf4.40	z290	61	61	60⅛	60⅛	+ ⅛
	56⅛	GulfSU pf4.20	z10	59	59	59	59	+1
50¼	19	GulfWin .40a	232	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
8¢	46⅝	GulfW pf3.87	3	51⅛	52	51⅛	52	+ ⅛
77¼	63	GulfW pf3.75	1	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+ ⅛
38½	17	Gulton Ind	93	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛

H

49	37⅛	HackWat 2.20	4	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
48⅛	36⅝	HallPrt 1.40a	1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ½
59⅛	41⅝	Hallburt 1.65	164	58⅝	58⅝	56⅝	58⅝	+1⅛
21⅝	11⅝	HamWat .56t	12	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	+ ½
33	26⅝	Hamm Pap 1	68	29⅝	30	29⅝	30	+ ½
23	14	Hammnd .70	37	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	29	Handlmn .60	54	39⅛	39⅞	39	39⅞	+ ⅞
44⅛	27	Hand Har .72	7	31⅛	31⅛	31	31	— ⅜
44⅛	18	HanesCp .90	18	19⅛	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
46⅝	33⅝	HarnaM 1.30	8	36	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
	51	Harcourt 1	21	60	60	59⅛	60⅛	
75⅛	64⅛	Harris Int 1	36	75⅛	76⅛	75⅛	76⅛	+ ⅞
27⅛	19	Harsco Cp 1	117	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
37	30⅝	HartSMrx .80	41	31⅝	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+ ⅝
39⅛	31	Harv Al 1.20	106	29⅛	29⅛	29	29⅛	
21⅛	8⅝	Hat Corp .40	20	11⅛	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	30⅛	Hawii El 1.32	9	33	33	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	18	Hayes Alb 1	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	13⅛	Hazeltine	101	17⅛	19⅛	17⅛	19⅛	+1⅛
37⅛	17⅛	HeclaMng .70	50	31⅛	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
38	28⅛	Heinz HJ .84	67	36	36	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	12⅛	Helena Curt	27	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	18⅛	Heli Coil .80	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Heller Int .40	92	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	16⅛	Helme Pds 1	12	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
29	16⅛	HelmrhP .10	61	16⅛	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Hemisph Cap	33	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8	Hemine .42g	54	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
53⅛	30⅛	Hercul 1.20g	134	35	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛

— 1969 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
31⅛	21⅝	HershFd 1.10	9	22⅛	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
49⅝	32	Heublein .80	24	40	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ⅛
112	75⅛	HewPack .20	95	106	109⅛	106	108⅛	+1½
37⅛	17⅛	High Voltage	166	23⅝	25⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ½
70⅞	49	HiltonHotel 1	64	66	66⅝	65⅝	66⅛	+ ⅛
44	21	Hitco .15	1459	27	27⅛	27	27⅛	
53⅛	41	Hobart 1.20	10	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
33	24½	HoernWal .82	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—
23⅝	9½	Hoff Electra	64	12⅛	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
47⅝	24	Holidyinn .20	313	44	44⅝	43⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	20⅝	HollySug 1.25	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
46	20	Homestke .40	104	22	22	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
157⅛	107⅛	Honeywl 1.20	201	149½	152⅛	149	152	+1
47⅛	27⅛	Hoov Bl 1.36a	34	34⅛	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
47⅝	32⅛	Host Intl .30	5	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
21	12⅛	Hotel Cp Am	357	15½	15½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
24	15½	Houd Ind .80	24	16	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Houg Miff .40	135	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	25⅝	HousehF 1.10	147	47⅛	47⅝	47	47⅛	
154⅛	107⅛	HousF pf4.40	5	140	140	140	140	
71⅛	53	HousF pf2.37	159	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	
47	34⅛	HoustLP 1.12	44	43	43	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
56	35⅛	HoustNGs .80	19	45	45⅝	45	45⅝	+ ⅛
48⅛	37⅛	HouGs pf1.50	9	46	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	
28⅛	18⅛	How John .24	110	20⅛	20⅛	19⅛	20	— ⅛
37⅛	23⅛	Howmet .70	26	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+
83⅛	66	HudanB 2.40a	3	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+ ⅛
		HudB fn3.40a	3	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
24⅛	16½	Hugn Has .40	12	19⅛	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛

I

35⅛	26⅛	IdahoPw 1.60	15	33½	33½	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Ideal Basic 1	135	13⅛	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
93	66⅛	IdealB pf4.75	1	71½	71½	71½	71½	+1⅛
56	30½	Ill Cent 1.14	5	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
79½	55⅛	Ill Cen pf3.50	20	58	58	58	58	— ½
41⅛	32	Ill Power 2	81	36⅛	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
39	32⅛	Ill Pw pf2.35	z160	33⅛	34	33	33	+ ⅛
38	29⅛	Ill Pw pf2.21	240	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
34½	26⅛	Ill Pw pf2.10	280	29	29	29	29	
34	27⅛	Ill Pw pf2.04	z10	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—1
18⅛	11⅛	Imp Cp Am	221	15⅛	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
52⅛	36⅛	INA Cp 1.40	153	36⅛	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	
17⅛	12⅛	Income Capit	58	15⅛	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	In CCum .74g	20	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	23⅛	Indian Hd .60	13	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
31	22⅛	IndpSPL 1.50	48	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
12	7⅛	IndElMex .52g	10	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	IndBancp .80	6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	40⅛	IngerRond 2	34	41⅛	41⅛	40	40⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	33⅛	IngRd pf2.35	4	35⅛	36	35⅛	36	+ ⅛
42⅛	28⅛	Inland Stl 2	132	29	29⅛	28⅛	29	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	InmontCp .76	32	18⅛	19	18⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	20	Instico .70b	27	26⅛	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
33⅛	23	Insilc pfA1.25	28	27	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
58⅛	42⅛	InspirtnCop 3	9	55⅛	55⅛	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
49	28	Interco 1	7	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
40⅝	26	InterlkSt 1.80	3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
365	291⅝	IBM 4	203	356	360⅛	356	359⅛	
63⅛	45⅛	IntFlaFr .40b	70	60⅛	61⅛	60⅛	61	+ ⅛
38	25	Int Harv 1.80	89	28⅛	28⅛	28	28⅛	— ⅛
23	17⅛	IntHold 3.10g	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
58	31⅛	Int Indust	131	46⅛	48⅛	45⅛	48⅛	+1
75	45⅛	Int Ind pf1.70	23	60⅛	62⅛	59⅛	62	— ⅛
24⅛	11⅛	IntMiner .25p	363	15⅛	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
62	50	IntMiner pf 4	1	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
36⅛	15⅛	Int Mng .30g	14	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
41	32⅛	IntNick 1.20a	660	39⅛	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	+1⅛
46	34⅛	Int Pap 1.50	146	40⅛	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
73⅛	62⅛	Int Pap pf 4	z130	64	64	64	64	
19⅛	11⅛	Intl Rectif	43	14⅛	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	30⅛	Int Salt 1.40	14	37	38	37	38	+ ⅛
60⅛	45⅛	Int T&T .95	635	57	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
158	154	IntT&T pfD 4	230	188	188	188	188	—1
115½	98½	IntT&T pfH 4	64	107	107⅛	107	107⅛	—1⅛
111	89½	ITT pfI 4.50	17	103⅛	104⅛	103⅛	104⅛	+1
110	85	IntT&T pfJ 4	1	101	101	101	101	
04	84	IntT&T pfK4	44	92⅛	94⅛	92⅛	94	
93⅛	92	Int TT pfKwl	34	93	93⅛	93	93⅛	— ⅛
85⅛	69⅛	IntTT pfL 5.50	z120	72	72	72	72	
43⅛	26⅛	Int Util A	27	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
112	70⅛	Interpce pf 5	2	79	79	79	79	—1
28⅛	16⅛	Int Brand .90	26	18	18	17⅛	18	
46⅛	26⅛	InterDStr .60	21	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
22⅛	18	IntersPw 1.24	5	19⅛	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
73⅛	28	Iowa Beef	26	32⅛	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	18⅛	Ia El LP 1.30	14	20	20	19⅛	20	
28⅛	21⅛	Ia Ill GE 1.38	7	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+
34	24⅛	IowaPL 1.60	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	19⅛	IowaPSv 1.32	17	21⅛	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	24	Ipco Hosp .30	12	34	34	33⅛	34	— ⅛
36⅛	24	ITE Imp .55	128	28⅛	31⅛	28⅛	31⅛	+2⅛
93⅛	46⅛	Itek Corp	494	71	77⅛	71	77⅛	+3⅛

J-K

31⅛	12⅛	JacksnAtl .24	15	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	9⅛	JackAtl pf.40	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Jaeger .20	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
50	23⅛	JapanF 1.49g	30	41	41⅛	40⅛	41	— ⅛
		Japn fn1.49g	3	36⅛	37	36⅛	36⅛	
37	24⅛	JeffnPilot .80	51	33⅛	34	33⅛	34	+ ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	JergensA .50	23	22⅛	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
66⅛	55	JerCPL pf 4	z60	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
55⅛	43	Jewel Co 1.50	9	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
40	27⅛	Jim Walt .40	74	35⅛	36	35⅛	36	+ ⅛
44⅛	36⅛	JimW pf1.60	18	44⅛	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
16	13⅛	JimWalt pf 1	z240	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	31	JohnMan 1.20	127	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
155	101	JohnJhn .80a	30	153⅛	154⅛	152	154⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	24⅛	Johns Svc .80	64	30⅛	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
59⅛	45	JonLogan .80	23	57⅛	59⅛	57⅛	58⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	20⅛	JoneLau 1.20	12	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
89	65⅛	Jones&L pf 5	z150	67	67	66⅛	66⅛	—1⅛
33⅛	23⅛	Jorgensn 1.30	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	27⅛	Jostens .60	11	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	25⅛	Joy Mfg 1.40	105	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	25⅛	Kaiser Al 1	76	37⅛	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
95⅛	75	Kais 66pf4.75	1	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+1
27⅛	17⅛	Kis Cem .80	12	25⅛	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	51	KaisC pf2.50	2	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
39⅛	31⅛	Kan CPL 1.92	3	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
71	56	KC PL pf4.20	z160	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+1⅛
61⅛	52⅛	KC PL pf3.80	z100	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
58⅛	34	KC Squind 2	8	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
29⅛	20	Kan GE 1.36	16	22⅛	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	KanPwL 1.18	28	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	12	Katy Ind	36	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
0⅛	9⅛	Kauf Brd .24	36	49	49⅛	48⅛	49	+ ⅛
32⅛	18⅛	KawecB .20b	50	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	25⅛	KayserRo .60	164	33⅛	34	33	33	— ⅛
46⅛	35⅛	Keebler 1.20	22	44	44⅛	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
63	17⅛	Keller Ind .50	28	25⅛	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
45	39⅛	Kellogg 1.60	19	42⅛	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
52	32⅛	Kelsey 1.20	13	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	35⅛	Kendall .60	36	45	45⅛	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
36	24⅛	Kennmet .80	11	30⅛	31	30⅛	31	+ ⅛
55⅛	37	Kenncott 2.40	80	45	45⅛	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	38	KFCh Del .10	128	52⅛	53⅛	51⅛	53	+ ⅛
33	26⅛	Ky Util 1.48	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
124⅛	80⅛	Kerr Mc 1.50	71	96⅛	98⅛	96⅛	98⅛	+2⅛
107⅛	76	KerrM pf4.50	5	77	77	76	76	—1⅛
36⅛	28	KeystConin 2	2	29	29⅛	29	29⅛	
65⅛	34⅛	KiddaCo 1.65t	257	55	56⅛	54⅛	56⅛	+2
139	72	Kidd pf A2.20	2	114	114	114	114	—1
77⅛	60⅛	KimbClk 2.20	37	73⅛	75⅛	73⅛	74⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	14⅛	KingsDSt .40	111	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	19	KinneyNS .25	69	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
142	98	Kinney pf4.25	9	110⅛	113	110⅛	113	+2⅛
62⅛	37⅛	Kinney pf1.25	190	61⅛	61⅛	60⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
81⅛	42	Kinney pf.90	1	61	61	61	61	— ⅛
50	39⅛	Kirsch Co 1	7	49⅛	50	49⅛	50	+ ⅛
85⅛	50⅛	KLM A 1.38g	118	59	61⅛	58	59⅛	
		KLM fn1.38g	1	57	57	57	57	
51⅛	36⅛	KnightN .25h	75	50	50	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	27⅛	Koehring 2	15	28⅛	29	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	30⅛	Koppers 1.60	10	42	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
66⅛	58	Koppers pf 4	z60	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	Koracorp Ind	11	13⅛	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
45	36⅛	Kraftco 1.70	338	40	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
61	37⅛	Kresge SS .40	206	55⅛	58⅛	55	57⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	22⅛	Kroehler .80a	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
41⅛	31⅛	Kroger 1.30	310	34	34⅛	33⅛	34	

L

24⅛	19⅛	Lac Gas 1.30	5	20½	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
32	24	Lamsn Sess 1	4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	31⅛	LaneBry 1.20	5	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	30⅛	Lanv Ritz .60	22	41⅛	42	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	16⅛	LatrobeSt .60	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	Lear Sieg .50	66	21⅛	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
54	22⅛	Leasco Data	345	30⅛	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
86⅛	37⅛	LeasD pf2.20	78	48⅛	49⅛	48⅛	49	— ⅛
35⅛	20	Leesewy .50b	6	26⅛	26⅛	26	26	
36⅛	20⅛	LeedsNor .50	46	23⅛	23⅛	22	23	— ⅛
53⅛	26⅛	Leesona .40	17	29⅛	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	LehPCem .60	40	17	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16	6⅛	Leh Val Ind	206	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
24⅛	20	Lehman 1.61g	49	23	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	LeonardR .60	18	16	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	LeverFd Cap	19	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13	11	LevFInc .75a	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	1	LFC Financl	73	14	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	17⅛	LFE Corp	29	26⅛	28⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
59⅛	44	LibOFrd 2.80	32	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
95⅛	74⅛	LibOF pf4.75	13	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	7⅛	Libb McN L	40	9	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
34⅛	14	LibertyCo .20	62	20⅛	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	
27	15⅛	LibfyLn 1.36g	21	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	LibvLn pf1.25	3	18	18	18	18	
49	33⅛	Ligg My 2.50	31	33⅛	34⅛	33⅛	34	+ ⅛
119	91⅛	Ligg My pf 7	z110	97½	97½	96	96	—1
107	77	LigMy pf5.25	1	79	79	79	79	+1½
84⅛	61⅛	LinclnNt 1.80	22	80	81⅛	80	81⅛	+ ⅛
85⅛	71	Linc Nat pf 3	10	81	82⅛	81	82⅛	+ ⅛
97⅛	29⅛	Ling TV 1.33	136	36⅛	37⅛	36	37	— ⅛
83	25	LingAA 2.71t	11	35	35⅛	34	35⅛	
113⅛	58⅛	Ling TV pf 5	2	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	— ⅛
19	9	Lionel Corp	383	11⅛	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
74⅛	37⅛	Litton 1.89t	331	54⅛	56⅛	54⅛	56⅛	+1⅛
81	40	Litton pfc pf	19	59	62⅛	59	62⅛	+1
57⅛	34½	Litton pf B2	8	45	45½	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
50	21	LockhdA 1.20	118	23⅛	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ⅛
61⅛	25	LoewsThe .13	335	38	40	37⅛	39⅛	+1⅛
40⅛	14⅛	Londntwn .30	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	LoneS Cem 1	49	26	26	25⅛	26	— ⅛
115	89⅛	LoneSt pf4.50	1	108	108	108	108	—2
28⅛	17⅛	LoneSGa 1.12	206	19⅛	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+1
30	22⅛	LongIslLt 1.30	45	25	25	24⅛	24⅛	—1⅛
19⅛	8⅛	Loral Corp	68	12⅛	12½	11⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
76⅛	49⅛	La Land 1.90	281	59⅛	59⅛	58⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
35	28⅛	LouisGE 1.48	8	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
95⅛	75	Lou Nash 4a	7	80⅛	81	80½	80½	— ⅛
30	21⅛	Lowenstn .90	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
65	48	Lubrizol .60	22	64	64⅛	63⅛	64⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	25	Lucky Str .80	55	32	32	31⅛	32	
43⅛	27½	Ludlow 1.08	37	34⅛	34⅛	34	34	—1⅛
35⅛	24	Lukens Stl 1	29	31⅛	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	Lums Inc	504	21⅛	23⅛	21⅛	23⅛	+1
13⅛	7⅛	LVO Corp	103	9	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	
22	13⅛	Lyk Yng .30g	65	16⅛	16⅛	15⅛	16	— ⅛
48	34½	LykYg pf2.50	37	35⅛	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛

M

37⅛	16⅛	MacAnF .20b	171	27½	29⅛	27⅛	29⅛	+1⅛
24⅛	9⅛	MacDonld .60	111	10½	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
29⅛	14½	Macke Co .30	46	19⅛	19⅛	18⅛	19	— ⅛
39⅛	30⅛	Macy RH 1	9	37	37	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	23⅛	Mad Fd 3.56g	17	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Mad Sq Gar	48	6⅛	7⅛	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
56⅛	39⅛	Magnvox 1.20	191	42	42⅛	42	42⅛	— ⅛
65⅛	38⅛	Mallory 1.80	30	50	51⅛	50	51	+ ⅛
38⅛	16⅛	Man Ind .56b	16	21⅛	21⅛	20½	21⅛	+ ⅛
54⅛	36⅛	Manpowr .72	13	54	54⅛	54	54⅛	— ⅛
68⅛	52⅛	ManHan 2.50	59	68⅛	69⅛	67⅛	69⅛	+ ⅛
34	19½	MAPCO .70	33	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
44⅛	28	MAPC pf1.12	1	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
59⅛	36⅛	Marathn 1.60	68	38⅛	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
64⅛	41⅛	Marcor Inc 1	136	48⅛	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
65	46	Marcor pf A2	27	53⅛	53⅛	52⅛	53	— ⅛
21⅛	12⅛	Maremnt .77f	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	33⅛	Mar Mid 1.60	80	39⅛	41⅛	39⅛	41⅛	+1⅛
56	38⅛	MarionLb .24	15	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	37⅛	Marlennan 1	18	47⅛	48	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	Marq Cm .60	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	29⅛	Marriott .84f	22	36	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	22½	MarshFd 1.10	13	28½	28⅛	28½	28½	

— 1969 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
22⅛	18⅛	MartinM 1.10	600	21⅛	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	40⅛	MrylCup .40b	3	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
53	37⅛	Masco Cp .24	5	45⅛	45⅛	45	45	— ⅛
67⅛	53	Masonite 1.20	26	67⅛	68⅛	67⅛	68⅛	—1
25⅛	15⅛	Massey F 1	168	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
69	44⅛	Mattel .20	104	65⅛	66⅛	64⅛	66⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	25	MayDStr 1.60	90	28⅛	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	
22⅛	18	Mays JW .30	25	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	24⅛	Maytag 1	18	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	20⅛	MCA Inc .60	527	22	23⅛	22	23	— ⅛
49⅛	37	McCord 1.20b	15	42⅛	42⅛	42	42	—1
36	22⅛	McCrory 1.20	18	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
92	63⅛	McDermott 1	37	76⅛	76⅛	75⅛	75⅛	—1
43⅛	26	McDonald Cp	270	41	42	40⅛	42	— ⅛
49⅛	23⅛	McDonnD .60	190	28⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	
38⅛	29⅛	McGrEd 1.40	31	35⅛	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	24	McGHill .60a	80	30⅛	31	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
64	41	McGH pf1.20	6	49⅛	51	49⅛	51	+1⅛
11⅛	6⅛	McGrgDA .40	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
65	42⅛	McLean .80a	2	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	28⅛	McLouth 1.60	43	32	32	30⅛	30⅛	—2⅛
28⅛	16⅛	McNeil .70	49	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	22	Mead Corp 1	2394	22⅛	22⅛	21	22	— ⅛
65⅛	45⅛	Mead pfB2.80	14	46	46	45⅛	46	+ ⅛
41	26⅛	MedusaC 1.20	15	31⅛	31⅛	31	31	—1
71⅛	50⅛	MelvSho 1.30	41	71⅛	72⅛	71⅛	72⅛	+ ⅛
70	59⅛	Melv Sh pf4	z100	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	
136	65	Memorex Cp	210	131⅛	134⅛	131⅛	134⅛	+ ⅛
109⅛	82⅛	Merck 1.80a	146	103⅛	104	102⅛	104	
59⅛	32⅛	Meredith 1.30	6	44⅛	44⅛	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	MesabiT .72g	46	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
43	31	Mesta Mch 2	8	32⅛	32⅛	32	32⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	25	MGM .60p	35	34	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
53⅛	17⅛	Metrom .50b	131	23	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
62⅛	50	MetEd pf3.90	240	55	55	55	55	
60	42⅛	MGIC Inv .20	27	56⅛	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	MichGasUt 1	8	14⅛	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	Mich Tube 1	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	17⅛	Microdot .40g	61	25⅛	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	17⅛	MidCnTel .84	20	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	MidSoUtil .88	136	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	
35⅛	22⅛	Midld R 1.40	60	23	23⅛	22⅛	23	— ⅛
109	77⅛	Midwst Oil 3	4	83⅛	84	83⅛	84	—1
73⅛	54⅛	MileLab 1.20	85	68⅛	69	68⅛	68⅛	—1
40	24⅛	Milt Brad .60	16	29⅛	30⅛	29	30⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	11	Minn Enterp	29	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
115⅛	94	MinnMM 1.60	158	113⅛	114⅛	113	114⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	19⅛	MinnPLt 1.20	7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
165	90	MissnCp 2.35	z830	91⅛	91⅛	91	91	
28⅛	17⅛	Miss Riv 1.20	27	18⅛	19	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
87	65	Mo Pac A 5	1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	21⅛	MP Cem 1.60	12	24⅛	25	24⅛	25	+ ⅛
26⅛	21⅛	MoPubS .80b	8	22⅛	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
69⅛	50	MobilO 2.20a	368	50⅛	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
43	28⅛	Mohasco 1.10	28	29	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	28⅛	Monarch 1.20	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
61⅛	24⅛	Monogm Ind	125	26⅛	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	22⅛	Mon RR .25g	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
40	30⅛	MonroEq .40	15	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
55⅛	36⅛	Monsan 1.80	140	40	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	49⅛	Monse pf2.75	11	51½	52	51½	51½	+1
36⅛	28	MontDUt 1.68	10	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	26⅛	Mont Pw 1.68	14	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	12⅛	Moor McCor	47	19½	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+ ⅛
64⅛	51⅛	MorganJ 2.40	47	62⅛	63	61⅛	62⅛	—1
40⅛	29	MorseSho .60	3	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
46	24⅛	Mor-Nor .80	40	35⅛	36	35⅛	36	+ ⅛
166	102⅛	Motorola 1	300	149⅛	154⅛	149	154⅛	+4⅛
34⅛	27⅛	MtFuelS 1.80	9	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	21	Mt St TT 1.24	14	22	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	21	MSL Ind .40	71	23⅛	24	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	18⅛	Munsingwr 1	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	24	Murphy 1.20	13	28	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	9½	Murphin .28p	22	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
50½	22½	MurphOil .60	33	24⅛	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—1

N

63	50⅛	Nalco Ch .70	38	60⅛	61⅛	60⅛	61⅛	+1⅛
50½	34⅛	Narco Sci .60	6	37⅛	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	36½	NashuaCp .44	3	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	26⅛	Nat Airlin .40	334	34	37	34	37	+1⅛
43⅛	23⅛	NAviat 2.55g	11	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
55	47	Nat Bisc 2.20	47	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
75⅛	63⅛	Nat Can .80	111	73	73	72⅛	73	
67⅛	48⅛	N Can pf 1.50	103	64⅛	65	64⅛	65	
150⅛	108	NatCash 1.20	303	139	144	138⅛	141	— ⅛
64	37	Nat Chem .50	50	60⅛	60⅛	59⅛	60⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	17⅛	NatCityL .90	12	18⅛	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	Nat Distil .90	41	20	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
70⅛	57⅛	NDiat pf4.25	z10	60	60	60	60	+7
30	23⅛	Nat Fuel 1.68	69	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	18⅛	Nat Genl .20	92	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛	23	— ⅛
34⅛	26	NatGyps 1.05	68	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
74⅛	62	NGyps pf4.50	z100	63⅛	63⅛	62⅛	62⅛	—1⅛
24⅛	8⅛	NatInd .46f	65	11	11	10⅛	11	— ⅛
33	14⅛	NatInd pf.60	2	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
37⅛	29⅛	NatLead .85h	84	29⅛	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	29	NatPresto .90	27	29⅛	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+1⅛
22⅛	19⅛	NatSvcin .60	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
43	28	Nat Stand .75	6	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
56⅛	41⅛	Nat Steel 2.50	111	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	Nat Tea .80	29	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
29⅛	19⅛	NatUnEl .90	15	19⅛	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
130⅛	34⅛	Natomas .25	1096	59	64⅛	58⅛	63⅛	+3⅛
35⅛	18⅛	Neptune .74	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	42	Nev Pow 1.08	7	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
38	25⅛	Newberry 1	24	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
29½	22	NEngEl 1.48	20	24⅛	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
43	35	NEngTT 2.36	18	35⅛	36	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	24⅛	Newmnt 1.04	115	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
109	88⅛	Newmt pf4.50	3	91⅛	93	91⅛	93	
59⅛	39⅛	NY Hon .75d	13	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
34⅛	29⅛	NYSIEG 2.08	17	32⅛	32⅛	32	32⅛	— ⅛
9-32	7-32	NY SIEG rt	1389	7-32	¼	7-32	7-32	
22⅛	16⅛	Niag MP 1.10	113	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
84⅛	69	NiagM pf5.25	z230	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	—1⅛
76	62⅛	NiagM pf4.85	z550	64⅛	65	64⅛	65	— ⅛
63⅛	52	NiagM pf3.90	z100	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
56	48	NiagM pf3.60	z50	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
22	16⅛	Niag Shr .55h	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
110⅛	87⅛	NorfolkWst 6	38	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	17⅛	NorrisInd .80	27	19⅛	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
35⅛	19⅛	NoAmCar 1	28	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
28⅛	15⅛	NAmCoal .6 0	14	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
58⅛	35⅛	NoAmPhil 1	28	57⅛	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛	
42⅛	25⅛	NoAmRock 2	117	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
104	66	NoARk pf4.75	3	72	72⅛	72	72⅛	+ ⅛
26	22⅛	NoARk pf1.35	35	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Noeast Ut .94	88	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
65⅛	54	NorCentRy 4	z100	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
35	28⅛	NoIllGas 1.68	68	31	31	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	23⅛	NorInPS 1.14	42	29⅛	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
65	42⅛	NoNGas 2.60	19	48	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
105⅛	103	NoNG pf8.48	z170	106	106	105⅛	105⅛	— ⅛
93⅛	78	NoNG pf5.80	z30	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	— ⅛
91	75	NoNG pf5.60	z10	75	75	75	75	
6	41⅛	Nor Pac 2.40	22	43⅛	44	43⅛	43⅛	
30⅛	23⅛	NoStaPw 1.60	36	25⅛	26	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
102⅛	91⅛	NSPw pf6.80	z70	92	92	92	92	
65	53⅛	NSPw pf4.10	z150	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+1⅛
58⅛	47⅛	NSPw pf3.60	z190	50⅛	51	50⅛	51	
53⅛	33	Northrop 1	84	38⅛	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
51	33⅛	Northp pf1.45	5	38⅛	39	38⅛	39	— ⅛
39⅛	24	Nwst Airl .45	219	32⅛	34⅛	31⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
38	29⅛	NwtBanc 1.20	16	36	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	14⅛	Nwst Ind 1.40	79	17⅛	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
138⅛	49⅛	Nwind pfAS	9	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
59⅛	47⅛	Nwind pfC5	60	56⅛	57	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
106	41⅛	Nwstln pf4.20	62	49	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
84	43⅛	NwstnStlW 2	119	79⅛	81⅛	77⅛	81	— ⅛
44⅛	30⅛	Norton 1.50	12	34	34	33⅛	34	— ⅛
51⅛	39⅛	NortSim 1.22t	29	46⅛	46⅛	46	46⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	37	NoSim pf1.60	2	43	43⅛	43	43⅛	
28	16	NVF Co	36	18⅛	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛

O

29½	14	Oak Elect .64	65	16¼	17½	15⅝	16⅞	+ ½
27⅝	21	Oaklte Pd .80	7	27⅛	27⅛	26⅞	27	— ¼
51½	23½	Occidnt Pet 1	983	25	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅛
150¼	69	OccidPet pf 4	11	75⅛	76	74½	75½	—1½
154⅞	69¼	OccidP pf3.60	19	74	76¼	74	76⅜	+1½
79	36½	OccidP pf2.16	23	39½	41⅛	39½	40	— ⅜
39⅝	19	Ogden Cp .80	95	25	26	24⅞	25⅞	+ ⅜
65½	32	Ogden pf1.87	4	38½	38½	38½	38½	
30½	23	OhioEdis 1.50	40	24⅞	25	24⅞	24⅞	
77	63½	Oh Ed pf4.56	z120	67½	67½	67½	67½	
72½	61	Oh Ed pf4.44	z100	65	65	65	65	+1
73½	60½	Oh Ed pf4.40	z220	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	
64	53½	Oh Ed pf3.90	z100	57¼	57¼	57	57	
25⅝	19½	Okla GE 1.08	98	22¼	23	22⅛	23	+ ½
13⅝	12	Ok GE pf.80	z100	12½	12½	12	12	— ⅛
24	18	OklaNGa 1.12	12	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
33⅝	22½	Olin Corp .88	126	23⅝	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅛
32⅜	19⅝	Omark Ind 1f	14	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
32½	16	OneidaLt .70	2	19¾	19¾	19½	19½	— ½
28⅛	18	Opelika 1	6	19¼	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
32	22¼	OrangeR 1.20	26	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
52⅝	39¼	Otis Elev 2	43	48¼	49	48⅛	49	+ ½
43¼	25⅝	Outbd Mar 1	90	28¼	28⅝	27¾	28⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	16⅝	Outlet Co .65	10	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅜
34⅛	19½	Over Trans 1	12	23½	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
93⅛	68½	OwensCg 1.40	3	86⅛	86⅛	86¼	86½	— ¼
77⅛	61⅜	OwensIll 1.35	95	67⅝	68⅛	67½	68	— ½
125	104	OwenIl pf4.75	1	114	114	114	114	
78½	67½	OwensIll pf 4	1	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	
25⅝	14¾	OxidindA .60	7	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛

P-Q

39½	30⅝	PacGEl 1.50	132	34⅞	35⅛	34⅞	35¼	
33½	15	PacInEx .80a	15	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	18	
30½	25⅝	PacLtg 1.60	24	25⅝	26	25⅝	25⅝	
43⅝	22⅝	Pac Pet .25e	274	24⅛	25½	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅞
24⅞	18¾	PacPwL 1.28	31	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
28⅛	12⅝	PacSwA .30p	188	26⅝	27½	26⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	19¼	PacT&T 1.20	45	20⅛	20¼	20	20⅛	
106	88	PacT&T pf 6	z50	91	91	91	91	— ⅜
20⅞	13	Pac Tin .60a	471	17¼	20½	17⅝	19¼	+1⅞
25¼	18	PalmBch .25	10	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
35½	15⅝	PanASul .77g	20	16¼	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
31⅛	14	Pan Am .20p	261	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	
40	27	Panh EP 1.60	61	33⅝	34	33½	33⅝	— ½
37½	25⅝	Paprcrft .44b	6	37⅛	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
30	19	Pargas .72	61	23	23½	23	23½	— ¼
78	53½	Pargas pf2.64	1	63	63	63	63	—2½
38½	24⅝	ParkeDavis 1	151	36⅛	37⅝	36½	37⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	16⅝	Park Pen .80	18	18⅝	19½	18⅝	19½	+ ½
71⅞	31⅝	PennCen 2.40	328	33⅝	33¾	33⅛	33½	— ⅜
35⅞	16⅛	PennDix .40	18	18⅝	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ½
21⅛	10⅝	Penn Fruit	18	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
57⅛	44	Penney JC 1	97	54	54⅝	54	54⅝	+ ⅛
84	65	Pa Co pf4.62	6	66	66	66	66	— ⅛
34½	25	PaPwLt 1.60	36	27⅛	27⅛	26⅞	27	
75½	59⅞	PaPL pf 4.50	z340	63⅛	64	63½	64	+ ½
74	57	PaPL pf 4.40	z80	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+ ⅛
65⅝	31¾	Pennwt 1.20a	100	37¼	37⅝	37	37¼	— ½
33	26½	Pennwlt pf1.25	37	26½	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	—1
58⅛	28	PennzUn .80	178	37	37⅝	36½	37½	— ½
83	41	PenzU pf1.33	15	53	53½	52½	53½	+ ½
35⅛	19⅝	PeopDrg 1.10	8	22½	22¾	22¼	22¾	— ½
39⅛	31½	PeopGas 1.96	55	33¼	33⅛	33	33	— ¼
54⅞	43¾	PepsiCo 1	127	52¾	53⅛	52⅝	52⅞	
27¼	16½	PepGBot .80a	53	21	21½	21	21½	— ½
68½	11½	Perfect Film	29	17¾	18⅝	17½	18½	+ ¾
55⅝	39¼	Perkin Elm	104	46¼	46½	45¾	46	— ⅛
46	35⅝	Pet Inc 1.10	14	36¼	37	36¼	37	+ ⅜
25⅝	19¾	Pet Inc pf 1	4	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
25	19¾	Pet Inc pf.80	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	
50¼	28	PetePaul 1.20	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
48⅛	36	Petrolane .90	10	43⅝	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	+ ⅜
34⅝	29½	Petrol pf1.37	2	31½	31½	31½	31½	
29⅞	19	Petrlm 2.12g	13	21⅝	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
100	69¾	PfizerC 1.40a	355	100	100½	98¾	100½	+1¼
52½	39⅛	PhelpsD 1.90	29	49⅞	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞	— ¼
32½	23⅞	Phila El 1.64	435	25	25	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
¼	1-16	Phila El rt	5424	3-16	3-16	5-32	5-32	—1-32
103	96	PhilaEl pf 7	z500	98	98	98	98	— ¾
76½	63	PhilEl pf4.68	z120	70½	70½	70½	70½	+1
75½	58	PhilEl pf4.40	z250	62½	62½	61½	61½	— ¾
63	51	PhilEl pf3.80	z260	55	55	55	55	— ⅛
35	25⅝	Philip Morr 1	260	34¾	34⅞	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
67	52	PhilMor pf 4	z100	55½	55½	55½	55½	
64	50½	PhilM pf3.90	z30	55	55	55	55	
35	20¼	Philipind .16	57	29⅝	29⅝	28⅞	29¼	

— 1969 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
40⅝	31	Phil Ind pf 1	11	35	35½	35	35½	—1
38¾	24⅝	Phill Pet 1.30	374	26½	27⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅝
29⅞	20	PhilVH 1.80f	8	21⅝	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	
59⅝	41¾	Pillsbury 1.26	76	56	57	56	57	+ ⅛
20½	13½	PionNGas .80	36	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ½
41⅞	30	PitneyBw .68	55	38¾	39⅞	38¾	39⅝	+ ⅝
22	12¼	Pit Forg .80	9	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
112	96	PittFtW pf 7	z30	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ⅝
72¼	48½	Pittston 1.20b	75	69½	70¼	69	70¼	+ ⅛
45	22⅝	Plan Resrch	49	41¾	42⅛	41¾	42⅛	— ⅛
78¼	57½	Ploughinc .68	25	74	74½	73½	74	—1
141⅝	102⅝	Polaroid .32	551	137½	142⅝	136	141⅝	+2½
33⅛	19	Porlec 1.20	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
24½	19	PortGEl 1.22	32	20½	20⅝	20	20	— ⅜
21¾	12⅝	PotomEl .55d	146	13½	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
50	36½	Pot El pf2.44	3	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
42	32¼	PPG Ind 1.40	53	37	37⅞	37	37⅞	+1⅛
23	15⅝	Premin pf.90	9	20⅛	20½	19⅝	19¾	— ⅜
111⅞	82	ProcrGs 2.40	114	109⅝	110⅝	109½	110⅝	+ ⅞
34¼	14⅝	ProdRsch .28	37	19	19½	19	19⅛	
23	18⅝	PubSCol 1.06	43	21½	21⅞	21¼	21¾	+ ¼
37	25½	PSvcEG 1.64	51	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
106½	93	PSEG pf6.80	z20	94	94	94	94	—1
84	71	PSEG pf5.28	z100	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
80½	61½	PSEG pf5.05	z100	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
23⅛	20	PSEG pf1.40	4	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
47½	34¼	PubSvln 2.00	25	40½	40½	39⅞	40½	
58½	50½	PSInd pf3.50	z50	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
17½	14½	PSInd pf1.08	z10	15	15	15	15	
17	13¼	PSInd pf1.04	z40	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
15⅝	8	Publkind .45f	61	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
26¼	20⅝	Pueb Sup .56	36	22½	22½	21⅝	22	— ½
24⅞	16¾	PR Cem 1.10	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	
27⅞	26⅞	PugS PL 1.76	6	30⅛	30¼	30⅛	30¼	
60⅝	43	Pullman 2.80	14	47½	48	47¼	48	+ ½
33	22⅞	PuroxCp .84b	141	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25	⅛
67¼	51½	Purolatr 1.60	16	64¼	65½	64¼	65½	+1½
67¾	47⅝	QuakOat 1.40	33	66¼	66¼	64¼	64⅞	—2⅛
73	62¼	QuakOat pf 3	2	73	73½	73	73½	+ ½
51	37⅛	QuakStO 1.60	3	49½	50	49½	50	+ ⅛
25¾	25⅝	QuakStOil wi	1	25	25	25	25	— ⅝
35	17	Questor .50	46	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼

R

28⅛	21⅝	RalstonP .60	159	25½	26¾	25⅝	26½	+1⅛
39⅞	31¾	RalsrP pf1.20	9	35	36¼	36	36¼	+ ½
47¼	24¼	Ranco Inc .92	24	25⅜	25¼	25⅛	25⅜	— ½
45⅜	18½	RapidAm .75	276	22¼	22⅞	22	22⅝	— ⅛
59¾	44½	Raybestos 3	2	50⅞	51	50⅞	51	+ ⅛
31	14⅞	Raym Int .80	14	18	18¼	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
50⅞	30⅝	Raytheon .60	63	38½	38¾	38⅛	38½	— ⅛
54	34	Rayth pf1.12	2	38¾	38¾	38⅝	38¾	— ⅛
48⅛	35½	RCA 1	240	41⅛	41⅞	40½	41⅛	— ⅛
108½	80	RCA cv pf 4	4	95	95	94	95	+1
26⅝	16⅝	Reading Co	13	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	
23⅝	14	Reading 2 pf	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
48¼	16¼	RdgBates .25	542	25½	27⅞	26⅛	27⅞	+ ⅞
81½	29½	RdgBl pf1.37	1	48	48	48	48	—2
49¼	26¼	ReeveB 1.50b	8	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
19½	12½	ReichCh .50	79	15⅝	15⅞	14⅝	15⅞	
17⅞	10	RelabStr .60	4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
67½	49¾	RelianEl 1.40	5	61⅛	61⅝	61⅛	61¼	+ ¼
31⅝	30¼	Relian El wi	4	30¼	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅝
59	44½	Relian pf1.60	13	54	54	54	54	— ⅛
53⅞	20¼	Republic Cp	204	29½	32¼	29½	32¼	+1⅝
53⅞	36⅝	RepubStl 2.50	57	38⅛	39	38⅝	38¾	⅛
26	17⅝	Revco DS .20	34	24¼	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	— ⅛
38	22½	RevereC 1.50	27	23½	24¾	23¼	24¾	+ ⅜
102½	75	Revlon 1.40	29	97½	97½	96¼	96⅞	— ⅛
83	61	Revlon pf 1	1	79	79	79	79	—1
44¼	30⅝	Rex Chn 1.50	10	32	32	32	32	— ¼
45¼	29⅛	Reyn Met .90	130	34¼	34⅝	33¾	34⅛	— ⅛
104¾	74⅝	ReyM pf4.50	2	84¼	84¼	83½	83½	—1¼
50⅝	35¼	ReynTob 2.40	321	45	46⅝	44¼	45¾	+ ½
50⅝	36¼	ReyTb pf2.25	22	49⅝	49⅞	49¼	49⅞	
34⅛	20½	Rheingold .25	36	28⅛	28⅝	28	28	— ¼
32¼	21	Richrdson .80	9	22⅝	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
65	46⅝	RichMerr .90	57	59⅞	60⅛	58⅝	60⅛	— ½
30⅝	19⅝	Riegel Pap 1	114	23	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
34⅝	16	RiegelTxt .80	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
20	11⅛	RioGrand .60	21	13	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅛
13⅞	10⅛	RioGrn pf.80	10	1	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
31	25½	RivianaF .80	5	27	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3⅞	Roan Sel .85h	351	5¼	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ¼
43	30¼	RobshCon .70	35	40¼	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¼
44⅞	34⅛	RobinsAH .40	6	40½	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	
34	23	Roch GE 1.20	18	27½	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	
41⅛	33	RochTel 1.10	21	37¼	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	25½	RockMfg 1.40	12	30⅞	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	
120	83	RohmH 1.60b	11	92½	93	92	93	— ½
39	26⅛	Rohr Cp .80	32	28¼	28½	27⅞	27⅞	½
41¾	30⅞	Rollinsinc .18	23	40	40½	40	40½	
25½	12¼	Ronson .50b	67	13	13	12⅝	13	
45¼	25½	Roper Cp 1	8	33½	33¾	33⅛	33¾	+ ⅜
38¼	17½	RorerAm .70	140	28	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
26	15	RoyCCola .54	31	15¼	15½	15⅛	15½	
56⅞	42⅝	Royal Dut 2d	94	44½	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞	+ ⅛
		Roy Dut fn2d	52	44½	44¾	44⅝	44¾	
25⅝	9¾	Royal Ind	61	14¼	14¼	13¾	14	— ⅜
50¾	33½	Rubrmd 1.04	4	48	48	48	48	+ ½
30¼	13¾	Rucker Co	53	16¾	17⅛	16	16	— ⅜
47¼	16⅞	RussTogs .68	73	18⅛	18⅜	18	18⅛	— ⅛
51¼	30¾	RyderSys .50	56	46⅞	46½	45⅛	46¼	+ ⅛

S

30¼	23½	Safeway 1.10	102	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼	
39½	28⅝	StJosLd 1.80	37	38⅝	39¼	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅝
21¼	16½	StJosLP 1.04	5	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
57¼	40	StLSanF 2.40	7	40⅝	40½	40⅜	40½	+ ⅜
49⅛	35⅝	StRegisP 1.60	53	40	40⅝	39¾	40½	+ ¼
28	21⅜	SanDieGas 1	14	25	25⅜	25	25¼	+ ¼
61⅞	22	Sanders .30	724	28½	30⅝	28½	30⅞	+ ⅞
43½	19¼	Sangamo .40	219	27	28¼	25⅞	28¼	+1⅛
40	26⅛	SaFeInd .60	93	28½	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
13	9	SFe Ind pf.50	8	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
53½	35	SanFeInt .30	32	39	40⅝	39	40⅝	+ ⅝
24¼	14⅛	SarWelSci .50	12	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
31⅞	4	Saturn Ind	49	16⅜	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	— ½
23½	17	SavanhE 1.08	0	19¾	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
49¾	30½	Schaefer Cp	59	49⅝	51¼	49⅝	51	+1¾
44¼	22	Schenley 1.40	25	26½	26⅝	26⅝	26½	
9⅞	7⅝	Schnley pf.50	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
58¾	40¾	Schering .80	43	56½	57¼	56½	56⅞	— ⅛
14½	6⅝	Schick	22	7⅝	7⅝	7	7⅝	— ⅛
76	50	SchlitzBr 1.40	27	75	75½	73½	75	— ½
110½	82	Schlmbr 1.40	46	107¼	108	107¼	107¾	+ ⅜
26¼	10⅝	Scient Resrc	257	15⅛	16¼	14⅞	15⅝	
35¼	19¼	SciRe pf1.24k	9	23¼	24	23	23⅝	— ⅝
47⅛	28	SCM Cp .60b	501	29½	29⅝	28¾	29¼	— ⅜
24¾	14	SCOA Ind .60	18	22½	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
32½	21	ScotLadF .50	10	31½	31¾	31¼	31⅞	— ¼
29⅝	15¾	ScottFetz .80	31	17½	17¾	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
32⅝	20⅝	ScottFore .60	2	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	
37⅛	26½	Scott Paper 1	228	32⅞	33	32½	33	+ ⅛
56½	39	ScovilM 1.40	13	50¼	50⅞	50	50⅞	— ⅛
70	48½	Scovill pf2.50	13	62	63½	62	63½	+1⅛
24⅝	11¼	ScrewBl .20g	16	13	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
8⅞	6	Scud DuoVst	29	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	8	Scuddr pf.59g	28	8¼	8¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
48½	33¼	SbCLInd 2.20	26	40¼	40⅞	40¼	40⅞	+ ⅜
36⅝	16¼	SbdWorld Air	145	19¾	21	19½	20¾	+ ⅞
60½	27¾	Seagrve .50b	11	32¾	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+ ⅜
48½	35⅝	Searl GD 1.30	68	37⅛	38¼	37¼	38	+ ⅛
74½	60¼	SearsR 1.20a	138	70	70¼	69⅝	70¼	+ ¼
31¼	18	Seatrain Line	188	28	28⅞	27⅝	28⅞	+ ⅝
34⅞	22⅝	SEDCO .08	20	32¼	32½	32	32	— ⅛
25⅞	6⅛	Sellon 1.05f	15	7¼	7⅛	7½	7¾	⅛
49½	27⅜	Servmat .50b	90	28⅝	29⅞	28¾	29⅞	+ ⅜
73½	48⅛	Shell Oil 2.40	220	50¾	51½	50½	51⅜	+ ⅜
47	31⅞	ShellTrn .73g	5	31⅜	31⅜	31¼	31¼	— ¼
41	22¼	ShellerGl .80	16	27⅛	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
41½	24½	ShellGl pf1.35	12	28	28	27	27	¼
59¼	45½	SherwnWm 2	11	56¼	57	56¼	57	
104½	92	SherW pf4.40	2	103	103	101½	101½	—1½
47⅞	27⅝	Shulton .80b	26	39⅛	39½	39	39⅛	
25⅛	12½	Siegel Hl .08	8	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
26	16	SierraPac .72	6	19⅝	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
42	26⅛	SignalCo 1.20	549	27	27¼	26	26½	— ⅛
82¼	52½	Signal pf2.20	9	54½	55	54½	55	+ ½
35¼	22¼	Signal pf 1	1	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ½
51	33⅞	Signode 1.10	8	49⅞	49⅞	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅞
31	10	SimmPre .10	47	12⅝	12¾	2⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
59	44	Simmn 1.40a	5	53⅞	54⅝	53⅞	54⅝	+ ¾
84½	63¼	SimpPat .80b	2	80½	81	80½	81	+ ½
85¾	62	SingerCo 2.40	282	77¾	80½	77¾	80⅛	+1⅝
111½	81	Singer pf3.50	3	101	102	101	102	+ ¾
67¼	37	Skelly Oil 1	16	37⅝	38	37⅝	37½	— ¼
48¼	28	Skil Corp .90	4	32½	32½	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
41⅞	34⅛	Skyline .16	514	36⅝	38	35⅞	37½	+1½
50	38	SmithAO 1.40	23	44½	44½	44	44½	⅛
43	28⅛	Smith Intl .35	64	40½	40⅞	40¼	40⅝	— ⅛
53	36	Smith KF 2	90	41	41⅛	40¼	41	— ⅛
34¼	24½	Smucker .70	4	26¼	26¼	26	26	— ¼
26	12⅝	SolaBasic .50	35	14¾	15¼	64⅝	15¼	+ ¼
44½	26	Soo Lin 2.25g	2	33⅞	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
31½	19¼	SOS Cons .40	9	23¼	23¼	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
33½	24	SCarEG 1.19	10	28	28⅛	27¼	28⅛	— ⅛
31½	24	SouJerG 1.46	3	24¾	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	
57½	53⅛	Southdwn Inc	52	54½	54½	53	53⅛	—1⅝
24⅞	14⅞	SoeastPS 1.08	16	15½	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
39¾	30	SouCalE 1.40	59	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	24⅛	South Co 1.20	74	26⅞	27¼	26⅞	27	

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39	28¼	SoulnGE 1.60	1	30½	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
51⅞	37⅝	SouNGas 1.40	69	43½	44⅝	43½	44½	+ ½
46½	30⅝	Sou Pac 1.80	337	37⅝	38	37⅝	38	+ ½
66	44⅝	Sou Ry 2.80a	39	48⅞	49¼	48¾	49¼	
17⅞	14⅛	Sou Ry pf 1	15	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
30⅝	21½	Swest Airmot	8	26	26	25⅛	25⅝	—1⅛
13¾	10⅝	Swest PS .70	59	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
26⅞	18½	Spartan Ind	27	22⅞	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
27	18½	SpartanA .60	35	22½	22⅝	22	22⅛	— ½
16	10¼	Sparton .40	3	13	13	13	12⅞	
56⅞	49½	Sperry Hut 1	248	56½	57	56	56⅝	+ ¼
79¼	64¼	Sperry H pf 3	1	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	— ¼
55½	38⅝	SperryR .47g	951	44½	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅞
33⅞	16½	Sprague .40	203	30⅞	32⅜	30⅝	32⅛	+1½
23⅝	17	SpringsMill 1	6	17⅛	17⅛	17½	17⅞	+ ½
23⅞	18	SquareD .80	66	21⅛	21½	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
67½	44½	Squibb B 1.50	79	63⅝	63⅝	62	62¼	— ¼
8	50	SquibbB pf 2	16	67½	67½	67	67	—1⅝
52⅝	36⅞	StaleyMf 1.40	6	44⅝	45¼	44⅝	45¼	+ ½
53⅞	42¼	St Brand 1.50	20	47¼	48	47	48	
63	54½	StdBrd pf3.50	z30	56	56	56	56	
29	20½	StBrPaint .32	5	28⅝	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅛
31¼	17½	Std Kollsman	37	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
75	55	StOCal 2.5¼	1559	57	61⅝	56⅝	59	+1½
70¾	53½	StOilInd 2.30	254	51½	52½	50	52½	+1⅛
85⅝	65¼	StOilNJ 3.75a	774	66½	67½	65¾	67½	+ ½
119⅞	65¼	StdOilOh 2.70	136	99¼	102	98½	101½	+1¾
68	54	StO Oh pf3.75	z180	56	56	56	56	+1
20¼	10⅝	St Packaging	122	11⅝	12	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
28	11	Std Press .44	209	14⅝	14⅝	13⅞	14½	
15¼	9⅞	StPrudent .66	39	12¼	12⅝	12½	12⅞	— ¼
54	41⅞	StanWks 1.40	11	46⅛	47⅛	46½	47⅞	+1
35⅞	15	Stanray .60	43	17⅞	19	17⅞	18⅞	+1⅛
50	32¼	StauffCh 1.80	74	34¼	35¼	34½	35	+ ¾
50	35¼	StaufC pf1.80	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	—1
16¾	9⅞	SterchiBr .48	19	12	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
43⅝	32⅞	SterlDrug .70	199	42	42⅝	41⅝	42	— ⅛
83⅛	62	SterlD pf1.50	2	78	78	77⅝	77⅝	— ¾
65	41⅛	StevensJ 2.40	44	45⅝	46⅝	45½	46⅝	+ ⅞
50½	32⅞	StewWar 1.80	2	39⅞	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	
38¼	21⅝	Stoke VanC 1	83	31½	32¼	31⅛	32	
16⅞	14	StokeVC pf 1	z130	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
51	33½	StoneW 1.90	4	35¾	35⅝	35¾	35⅝	— ½
19⅞	13	StoneCort .36	5	14	14½	14	14½	+ ½
62	24½	StorerBdcst 1	216	31	31	29⅝	30⅛	—1¼
60⅝	32½	StudeWorth 1	23	46½	46⅞	46½	46⅞	+ ¼
45⅝	26¼	StuW pfA1.40	6	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	
30	18¼	SuburbCo .68	31	21⅛	21⅛	20¾	21	— ⅛
42⅝	29⅝	Sub Prop 1.60	9	35¼	35¼	34⅝	35	— ½
22⅞	13⅞	SuCrest .80	10	15⅝	16	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅝
43	28	SunChem .40	132	34⅞	35½	34⅞	35¼	+ ⅜
76⅝	53	Sun Oil 1b	6	52¾	52¾	52¼	52⅜	— ⅜
58½	39¼	Sun Oil pr2.25	84	40¼	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	
28⅞	23½	Sunbeam .80	12	25¾	26⅛	25¾	26¼	+ ½
67	25¼	Sundstrnd .80	95	25⅝	27¾	25⅞	27¼	+2
27½	13¼	Sunsh Mn .52	63	18⅝	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
47⅝	25	Sup Valu 1.10	14	25	25⅝	25	25⅛	
235	147¼	SuperOil 1.40	14	149	153	148½	153	+4
41¼	20	SupmkGn .40	5	28½	28½	28½	28½	
47	26	Supmk pf1.30	2	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	—1¼
8⅞	6¼	SurvyFd .80g	62	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
26¼	14¼	Swank .60a	126	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	
35½	21¼	Swift Co .60	151	29⅝	30½	29½	30¼	+ ¼
32⅝	22	Swingline .40	40	29⅝	29¾	29⅝	29½	— ⅛
36⅝	27	SybronCp .40	14	35¼	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ⅛
66	52¾	Sybron pf2.40	2	58¾	58¾	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅝
28½	13½	Systron Donn	43	27¼	28⅝	27½	28½	+ ⅝

T

43¼	27½	Taft Brd .60	6	31⅝	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅜
30½	18	Talcott Nat 1	29	24⅞	25	24⅞	24¾	— ¼
51	26	Talley Ind	222	36	38¾	36	38⅛	+ ½
29⅝	19¾	Tampa El .76	14	24¾	25	24⅝	24½	— ½
68	41	Tandy Corp	59	66¼	66⅝	64⅝	66½	—1
95⅝	19½	TappanCo .40	101	25⅝	26⅝	25	26	+ ⅜
12⅝	6¼	TechMat .23f	16	8⅞	9½	8⅞	9	
71½	51¼	Tektronix	117	63	65½	63	65⅛	+2
45½	28⅛	Teledyne	557	41⅞	42¼	40⅞	40⅞	—1⅜
209	112	Teledy pf3.50	1	166	166	166	166	—3
85¾	76	Teledyne pf 6	9	86	86½	85¾	85¾	+ ¼
22¾	17⅞	Templein .25	102	20⅞	22¼	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
31¾	23½	Tenneco 1.32	126	25¾	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	
115½	86	Tennec pf5.50	10	92¾	93¼	92¾	93	— ¾
39½	30	Texaco 1.40	704	30⅝	30¾	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
35	22½	TexETrn 1.40	69	25	25½	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
41	24¼	TexGasT 1.48	91	30⅞	31⅝	30⅞	31⅛	— ¼
39⅝	24½	TexGs pf1.50	10	30¾	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	— ⅛
39⅞	21	TexGSul .60	376	24⅝	26⅞	24½	26¼	+1⅜
45	26	Texas Ind 1b	5	35⅛	36	35⅛	36	
140¼	94⅞	Texasinst .80	300	119¾	124⅝	119½	120½	—1
46⅝	32⅝	TexOilGs .05	7	44⅜	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞	+ ⅞
24⅝	17⅞	TexP Ld .45g	11	19½	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
59⅞	50½	TexUtil 1.68	73	57½	58⅝	57¾	57¾	+ ⅜
45	23¼	Textron .90	113	30⅝	31½	30½	30⅝	—1¼
51¼	35	Textrn pf2.08	4	38¼	38¼	38	38	— ¼
42¼	23¼	Textrn pf1.40	23	29½	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	11¼	Thiokol .40	48	13⅝	13½	13½	13½	
48⅞	40⅞	ThomBet 1.04	11	48⅞	49	48½	49	+ ½
25⅝	18	Thom Ind .40	1	19⅝	19¾	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	17	ThriftyDr .60	60	19	19⅝	18¾	19⅛	— ½
100¾	36⅝	Timeln 1.90	37	53¼	54	53	54	+ ½
49¼	38¼	TimesMir .50	37	45½	45⅝	45⅝	45½	— ¼
40⅜	30½	Timk RB 1.80	81	32½	32½	31¾	32½	— ⅛
35	20½	Tish Rlty .36	84	26⅛	26½	26	26½	— ⅛
25⅛	19	Tobin Pkg 1	55	19¾	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ¼
49¼	28⅝	ToddShp 1.20	45	47	47¾	47	47⅝	+ ⅜
35½	26	ToledEd 1.60	20	30⅝	30⅝	30½	30¼	+ ⅛
28¼	18⅝	ToolRoll .40b	23	25	25½	25	25½	+ ⅜
66½	47½	Trane Co .90	134	65¼	65½	65	65½	— ¼
35	25½	TransUn 1.16	9	33½	33½	33	33	— ½
48⅝	21	TrnWAir .50p	84	28⅝	29⅝	28½	29⅛	+ ¾
37⅛	26¼	TrnWAir pf 2	3	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	27¼	
20¼	13	TranWF .89f	24	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
38⅞	23	Transm .50b	548	26⅝	27⅛	26⅝	27	+ ¼
17⅜	13	Transcon .40	31	13¼	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅜
27¾	13⅝	Transctl Inv	271	22⅝	23¼	22¼	23	— ⅜
14¾	6	Transitron	135	9⅛	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅜
38	26½	Travelers .80	168	36	36½	36	36½	+ ½
48½	38⅝	Travlers pf 2	8	45½	45½	45	45½	
36⅞	29⅝	TriCont 3.15g	23	34¼	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
40⅝	34⅞	TriCon pf2.50	3	35⅝	35¾	35⅝	35¾	+ ½
37⅝	17½	Trianln 1.25g	22	20	20	19½	19⅞	— ⅛
45	31½	TRW Inc 1	103	40	40½	39¾	40	— ¾
108⅝	80	TRW pf4.40	3	93½	94½	93½	94½	— ½
29⅝	8½	TSC Ind .60	116	13⅝	13½	13⅛	13½	
21⅞	9⅞	TSC Ind pf.70	8	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
17½	14	Tucsn GE .64	10	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
41¾	16⅛	TwenCnt .50p	225	21½	22⅛	21½	21¼	— ½

U

48½	26¾	UAL Inc 1	490	32¼	34	32¼	34	+1
36¼	25⅝	UARCO 1.10	14	33¾	33⅞	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
28½	22¼	UGI Cp 1.40	9	22¾	23	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
28½	14¼	UMC Ind .72	29	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
18⅝	9¼	Unarco .40	31	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾	— ⅛
36	26⅞	Unil NV 79g	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	
35⅞	27¾	Un Camp 1	19	34⅞	34½	34	34	
47¼	39⅝	Un Carbide 2	262	40½	41¼	40½	40½	+ ¼
20⅞	9⅞	Union Corp	22	11½	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
23⅝	17½	Un Elec 1.20	104	19	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
72	60¾	Un El pf4.56	230	62⅛	62½	62	62	— ⅛
65	53½	Un El pf 4	z100	56	56	56	56	+ ½
64½	41⅝	UnOilCal 1.60	357	42⅝	44½	42	44⅛	+1⅝
84	56	UOCal pf2.50	50	57	60	56⅝	60	+2¾
53⅞	42¼	Un Pac Cp 2	117	48	48¾	48	48¾	+ ⅝
63⅝	40⅛	UnionPacif 2	26	42⅛	42½	42¼	42⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	7½	UnPac pf.40	4	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
52	37½	Uniroam 1.40	11	48	48½	48	48½	+ ½
32	19	Uniroyal .70	76	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
135	100	Uniroyal pf 8	z430	105	105⅛	104½	104½	
46½	26⅝	Unishops .30	79	46	46½	45¼	46¼	— ¼
81½	42	UnitAirc 1.80	79	48	48½	47⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	10¾	Unit Cp .70g	9	11¼	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
24¼	15⅞	Unit Fin Cal	17	16¾	17¼	16½	17¼	+ ½
87	42	Un Fruit 1.40	12	52¾	53⅞	52¾	53⅞	+1
20¼	12	Unit Ind .20	20	12¾	13⅛	12¾	13	
11	8	UnitInd pf.42	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
37½	26⅛	Unit MM 1.30	25	30½	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ⅛
35¼	17	Un Nuclr .92f	119	20⅝	22¼	20⅛	22	+1½
9⅞	3⅞	Unit Pk Min	24	5⅝	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
41⅞	33¾	USForS 3.18g	10	35½	35¾	35⅝	35¾	
47¼	30	US Frcst 1.40	264	38⅛	38⅞	37¼	38	
88	63⅝	USGypsm 3a	16	68	68	67	67⅝	+ ⅛
46½	30	USGyp pf1.80	4	37¾	38	37¾	38	+ ⅛
32½	21	US Indust .45	523	27¼	28½	27	28⅛	+ ⅜
36	26⅞	US PlyCh .84	98	33¼	33⅝	33	33½	— ¼
42½	27½	USPCh pf1.20	8	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	
34	21⅝	US Shoe .88	38	25	25½	25	25⅜	— ⅛
65½	33	US Smelt 1b	34	43½	44¼	43½	43⅝	— ⅜
81¼	69¾	USSme pf5.50	1	70	70	70	70	— ¾
49	36⅛	US tSeel 2.40	145	37⅝	37⅞	37¼	37½	— ⅛
27⅝	16⅝	US Tobac 1	45	20¾	21	20	20¾	— ¼
32	20½	Unit Util .88	62	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
35	26¼	UnUtil pf1.25	17	31½	32½	31½	31½	+ ⅜
48½	32	UnUtil pf1.50	1	37½	37½	37½	37½	+1
34⅞	25⅜	UnvLeaf 1.50	8	28¾	29	28¼	28¼	—1
38½	21	UnivO Pd .80	96	22⅞	23⅝	22	23⅛	+ ¾
97⅞	64¼	Univsty Cmp	237	90¾	95⅝	90¾	93¼	— ½
58¼	37½	Upjohn 1.60	61	53	53½	52¼	52⅝	— ⅜
30⅝	18	Uris Bldg .40	209	21½	21¾	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛
38½	19½	USLIFE .50	69	33	34	32½	34	+ ⅝
46	34⅛	USM Cp 1.60	62	38¼	39¾	38¼	39¾	+1½

— 1969 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
54¼	42¼	USM pf2.10	2	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ⅜
26½	23	USM pf1.50	z20	23	23	23	23	
44½	29½	UtahCon .52a	16	43⅞	44	43¾	44	— ⅛
38¼	31	Utah PL 1.80	10	33⅝	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	

V

37½	36½	Valve Cp .40	7	37⅛	37⅛	36¾	36⅞	— ⅛
37¼	24½	Varian Asso	294	34⅝	36⅛	34½	35⅞	+ ⅝
42	28¼	Veeder 1.60	9	30¾	31⅞	30¾	31⅞	+ ⅜
32¾	16½	Vendo Co .60	26	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17½	
47⅞	31	VF Corp 1	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
63¾	33½	VictComp .50	31	35	35	34	34¾	— ⅜
44½	10½	Villager .37p	123	11¼	11⅝	10¾	11⅛	— ⅛
37⅞	21	VaElPw 1.12	137	25⅛	25⅞	24½	24⅞	— ⅜
102½	100	VaEP pf7.72	z20	102½	102½	102½	102½	
83¼	69½	VaE&P pf 5	z100	75	75	75	75	+ ⅜
35	23⅞	VonGroc 1.20	31	35¼	35½	35¼	35½	
26⅛	17½	Vornado	63	23	23½	23	23⅛	+ ⅜
38⅝	30⅝	VSI Corp .48	22	27¼	27½	27¼	27⅝	— ⅜
25⅞	18	Vulcan Mat 1	13	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	
23¾	15¼	VWR Unl .72	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	

W

36⅝	23½	Walgreen 1	13	26⅞	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅜
47¼	36¾	WalkrH 1.20a	35	46¾	47	46¾	47	+ ¼
40⅝	24	Wall Murry 1	8	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
14⅞	7	Walworth Co	18	8⅝	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
52⅞	25¼	WardFd 1.10f	168	35½	36½	34½	36	
34¼	23⅞	Warnaco .90	6	24⅛	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
62½	43½	Warn Co 1.44	2	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ¼
74⅝	52½	WarLam 1.10	142	70¼	70⅝	69⅝	70¼	— ⅜
56¼	33⅛	Warn Sw 1.60	17	34¼	34¼	34	34	— ⅜
30⅛	25⅞	WasGas 1.72	16	26	26¼	25¾	26	+ ⅛
22⅝	12½	WashStl .70	1	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
27⅝	20⅝	Wes Wat 1.28	12	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
43⅞	14	Walkin Johns	168	20⅞	22	20¾	22	+ ½
22⅝	14⅝	Wayn Gos .76	10	16¾	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
20⅝	11⅝	WeanUnit .80	23	12⅛	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
22⅛	16½	Wean pfA1.26	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
27¼	16½	Weathrd .50g	15	18⅞	18⅞	18½	18½	
23⅝	10⅛	Webb Del E	238	15¼	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
42⅞	31	Weis Mkt .84	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
10⅝	5⅝	Welbilt .07e	12	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
35⅝	24¾	WescoF 1.37f	78	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29½	— ⅛
76	58	WPP pf 4.50	z860	61	62	60¼	60¼	— ⅝
51⅝	24⅝	WstPtP 1.85g	24	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
44⅝	20	WnAir L .50p	26	27½	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
44⅞	35¾	Wn Banc 1.30	15	41¼	42	41¼	41⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	24⅞	WstnPac 2.20	38	25	25	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
58⅝	38	WnUTel 1.40	121	45	46⅝	44¾	46	+ ⅝
103¼	83⅝	Wn Un pf4.60	1	93	93	93	93	+ ⅜
71¼	53⅝	WestgEl 1.80	118	61⅞	62⅞	61⅝	62	
37⅞	25¼	Westvco 1.05	25	28⅛	28⅞	27¼	28½	— ¼
44⅝	33	Weyerhsr .80	202	43	43	42½	42¾	— ⅜
112	105	Weyhr pf6.75	3	110⅝	110½	110⅝	110⅝	— ⅞
37⅛	17⅛	WheelPitt Stl	22	19	19⅞	18¾	19⅝	— ⅛
75½	67	WheelPit pf 6	z30	68	68	67¾	67¾	
64⅝	55¼	WheelPit pf 5	z150	58	58½	58	58½	+1
62	50	Whirl Cp 1.60	107	58⅝	59⅝	58⅝	59½	—1⅛
39	17½	WhitoCn .40b	149	24	25⅝	23⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
40	34	WhitCn pfA 3	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
39¾	33¼	WhitCn pfB 3	1	33⅝	33½	33½	33½	
43⅝	26¾	WhiteCrss .44	2	30¾	31¼	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅝
50¾	33⅛	White Mot 2	156	33⅞	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
32¼	19¼	Whittaker	116	24	25	24	24⅝	+ ¼
53⅝	42⅞	WickesCorp 1	20	42¾	43	42¼	43	— ¼
24	10⅛	WiebiStr .20b	6	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
66½	65	Will Ross .36	13	66⅛	66½	66⅛	66½	
39⅞	30½	Williams Bro	57	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	— ⅜
36⅝	32	WinnDix 1.62	19	35⅞	35⅞	35½	35½	— ⅜
37¼	32⅞	Winn Dixie B	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅜
26⅝	20½	WisElPw 1.40	30	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22½	— ½
22	16¼	WisPSvc 1.10	18	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
43⅞	23½	Witco Ch .92	26	25	25	24⅝	25	— ⅛
21	14⅛	Wolv WW .50	25	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	
23⅞	16⅞	Wometco .42	7	8¼	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
47⅝	22	Woods Cp .48	37	34	34	33½	33⅝	— ⅝
43⅝	28¼	Woolwth 1.20	220	38⅝	39¾	38⅝	39¼	+ ⅝
60¾	43	Woolw pf2.20	254	56¼	57	56½	56½	— ⅜
30⅝	12⅞	World Airwy	25	15⅝	16	15⅜	15¾	— ⅛
123	105½	Wrigley 3a	2	115½	116	115½	116	+ ½
23½	14⅞	Wurlitzer .80	5	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼

X

115	85¼	Xerox Cp .60	984	102	106½	102	105¾	+ ¾
65⅝	28¼	XTRA Inc	68	43⅞	45	43⅞	44⅝	— ½

Y

25	19⅝	YngstSD 1.20	13	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜

Z

55⅝	40¾	Zale Corp .64	21	46¼	46¾	46⅛	46¾	+ ½
40⅞	37½	Zale pf A.80	2	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ¾
67¼	42¼	Zapata Norn	82	44½	45⅜	44½	45½	+ ⅜
88	75	ZapaNor pf 2	6	76	76	76	76	
46	32½	Zayre Corp	17	42½	44½	42½	44½	+1½
58	35⅞	ZenithR 1.40	183	40	41⅛	39⅞	40⅞	+ ¾
34½	20¾	Zurn Ind .28	91	24½	24⅞	23½	24¼	— ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual ra tep cossulkt dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1969 plus stock divdend. e—Pad last year. f—Payable n stock during 1969, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or pad this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New ssue p—Paid ths year, dvidend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1968 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock durng 1968, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

— 1969 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
14⅝	5⅝	Abor Pet .07		9	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
9⅝	5	Acme Hamil		23	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11¼	4⅛	Acme Pisc		26	6	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛
27½	10½	Adams Rusal		9	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
25¾	11¼	Aerodex Inc		23	17	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	11¼	AeroFlow .30		14	14⅜	15⅛	14⅜	15	+ ⅝
22½	14⅜	Aerojet Sha		45	16¾	17⅛	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
32	14	Aeronca .10g		59	16⅞	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+1⅛
16¾	9⅛	AerosolT .Jet		14	12⅛	12¼	12	12¼	
14⅛	6⅞	Aerovox Cp		7	7¼	8	7¼	8	
21⅜	10⅛	AIC Photo		17	12⅛	13⅜	12⅝	13⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	9	Aiken Ind		7	14	14	13½	13½	— ⅝
50	31¾	Aileen Inc		75	37	37½	36⅛	37¼	+ ¼
16⅞	5⅞	AiM Cos		38	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
7½	2⅜	Air.lift Intl		292	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
15⅞	10⅝	Airpax El .20		40	13½	15	13½	15	+1⅜
20	8⅜	Air West		24	10⅞	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
17⅞	10⅛	Airwick B .25		22	13¼	14⅜	13¼	14¾	+1¼
48	17	Ajax Ma .30g		2	24	24	24	24	— ¼
42	31	Alan Wid 1.60		11	40¼	40½	40	40¾	+ ⅛
19	9⅛	Alaska Airl		141	15⅜	16¼	15⅜	15⅝	
49½	19⅝	Alaska Inter		83	41	41⅝	40¼	40¾	—1
14⅜	11	Aldon Ind		17	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
14¼	6¼	All Am Eng		6	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	— ⅛
29⅞	11	Allegh Airl		13	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
21⅞	6	Allog Airl wt		3	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
24⅝	10	AllegCorp wt		12	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
43¼	29½	Allen El .76f		33	26½	27¼	25¾	27¼	+ 1⅜
14⅞	5½	Allied Arl		70	10⅝	11¼	10½	11¼	+ ⅛
51⅜	20½	AlloyUni .10e		119	25⅞	27⅜	25½	27⅜	+ ⅛
27⅞	15	AlrightAu .54		3	18⅛	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	5	Alpha Indust		29	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
13½	6¼	Alsco Inc A		11	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
19⅛	8⅜	AlsmilCp .20		27	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
23	13⅛	Alter Fds .50		2	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅜	— ⅛
62	52	Alcoa pf3.75		2350	54⅝	54⅝	54¼	54⅜	+ ⅛
20⅜	9⅛	AlumSpec .14		4	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
12⅜	6⅛	Amco Indust		14	8½	8½	8⅜	8½	
14⅞	7¼	Ameco Inc		98	12⅜	12¾	12¼	12¾	
28⅝	11	A AirVnd .20		11	23¾	24	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
25⅞	12½	AmBilttrl .60		20	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	21⅛	AmBkStrg		36	14¾	15	14¾	15	
25⅞	21⅛	AmBldgM .24		1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
23¼	15	Am FinA 1.10		8	18	18	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	18⅜	AmFin pf1.50		2	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	
4⅜	4½	A Israeli .21g		13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
42¼	27	Am Med .12		41	41½	42	40	41¾	
22½	12	Am Mot Inns		145	20⅞	22	19¾	21¾	+ ⅛
36	26	Am Petr .85g		30	30½	31	30½	31⅛	— ⅛
16⅜	6⅛	Am Pref .05g		9	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
13¼	9¾	AmRHT .67g		9	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
17½	6¼	AmSaf Equip		25	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
24⅛	14¼	AmTech .15g		37	23⅞	24	23¼	24	— ⅛
25¼	12	Ames DS .92f		6	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
18⅛	6⅛	AMK wi		308	9⅛	9½	9	9⅜	
30⅝	17⅜	AmpcoMi .60		21	21	21	21	20½	— ½
61½	32⅜	Amrep Corp		101	54⅛	54⅝	53¼	53½	—1⅛
19½	13⅝	Anderson .36		3	15¾	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
11⅜	6¼	AndreaRa .25		6	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
7⅛	2¼	vIAndy Gard		7	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
29½	19¼	Angelica .18		30	25½	26¼	25¼	26¼	+ ⅛
8	2⅜	Anglo Lautro		17	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
22⅜	11⅞	Ansul Co .55		16	13⅞	13⅞	13	13	— ⅛
24	13	Anthony Ind		32	17	17⅜	16¾	17⅛	
11⅞	5⅞	AO Indust		159	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
19⅜	12½	API Inst .10g		101	19⅝	20⅜	18⅜	20⅛	+ ⅜
28½	17	APL Corp		65	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
2⅛	13⅛	APT, pfB.50		3	19½	19½	19½	19⅜	— ⅛
13¾	6¼	Apollo Indust		5	7¼	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
32⅞	19	Applied Data		121	22⅜	24	22⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	7½	Applied Dev		24	9⅞	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	14½	Aquitaine Cda		31	15¾	15⅞	15½	15⅞	— ⅛
9¼	3⅝	Argus Inc		41	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
28⅛	19½	Ark Best .30g		4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
37⅜	26	ArkLGas 1.70		69	29⅜	30¼	29½	30	+ ⅜
31½	18	Arrow Elect		4	26	26¼	26	26	— ¼
42	40	Arundel Corp		7	49½	49½	48½	48⅞	—1
25	18⅛	Arwood .40		4	12¾	12¾	12	12¼	+ ⅛
43⅛	17⅜	Asamera Oil		366	18½	19⅛	18¼	19⅛	+ ⅜
23⅞	14½	AssdDrug .60		20	20	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
9½	4⅜	AssdFdSt .20		14	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
56½	35⅜	AssdProd .48		11	49	49	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	5⅛	Astrex Inc		31	6½	6½	6½	6¼	— ⅛
29⅝	15⅛	Astrodata		93	21½	23⅜	21¼	23	+ ⅞
9⅛	3⅜	Atco Chem		34	4	4	3¾	3⅝	— ⅛
60¾	27⅜	Athlone Ind		60	33¾	34½	32⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
30¾	17⅛	AticoFin .40a		5	18	18¾	18	18¼	+ ½
30⅜	11	Atl Coast wt		29	20¾	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
75	37¾	Atlas M 2.05a		26	71	71⅜	70½	71	+ ⅜
5½	2¾	AtlasCorp wt		70	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
50¾	22¼	Austral Oil		114	28¾	30¼	28¼	29⅝	+ ⅞
17⅞	6⅝	Auto Bldg		63	9½	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
110	63¼	Auto Data P		46	105¼	108	105½	108	+2¾
43	20¼	Automat Rad		241	35½	36¼	35⅛	36¼	+ ⅛
27	13½	AutoSlip .50b		3	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
36⅞	19	AVC Corp .30		8	20¼	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	5¾	Avco Corp wt		60	7¼	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
11¼	3⅝	Avis Inc		16	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
16½	7⅛	Avis Ind .40f		8	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
43	31¼	Avondl 1.20b		1	32¼	32¼	32½	32¼	+ ⅛

B

29⅝	15⅛	BACM Indust		30	22¼	23½	22½	23½	+1½
31⅝	20	Baker Ind .24		19	27⅞	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
53⅜	40¼	Bald DH 1.20		9	50½	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	— ⅛
11¼	6¼	Bald Sec .15g		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
24½	9	Ball Co .48		3	16	16	16	16	
18⅜	9¼	Bantf Oil		101	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
7½	5⅞	BangPunt wt		22	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	
41	21¾	BankUtil .37h		17	35	35¼	35	35	
18½	7¾	Banner Indus		7	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
30¼	15⅛	BarbLynn .32		22	15⅞	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ⅝
36	17½	Barnes Eng		8	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	8¼	Barnwell Ind		18	8¾	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
28¾	17	Barry RG		8	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	18¾	
27¾	17¾	BarryWri .30		26	24⅜	25½	24⅞	24⅝	— ⅜
32⅛	8⅞	Bartell Med		23	13¾	13¾	13	13	— ⅛
13⅞	7¾	Barth Sp .33		121	9⅛	9¼	8¾	9⅛	— ⅛
31¼	13	Barton Card		45	16½	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
16	6	Baruch Fost		42	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
42⅛	17⅛	Beck Ind		40	22	22½	21⅜	22¼	+ ⅛
39	22¼	Beco Ind 1		7	24	24	24	24	— ¼
16⅜	7½	Bell Electrn		110	11½	11½	10⅝	11¼	— ⅛
59¾	29⅞	Benrus Corp		15	33⅜	35½	33⅜	35½	+1¾
33	24⅜	BergBrun .24		9	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
64½	42¼	Berg B pfl.15		7	49½	49½	49	49¼	
24	9¼	Beth Cp .30g		6	11	11½	11	11	
41	22	Bevcrly Ent		363	36¼	39¼	35¾	38¾	+ ⅞
64¾	32	Bickfd d .50p		2303	32¾	33⅝	32¾	33⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	9¾	Big Apple		9	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
26½	17⅜	Big Bear A 1		4	21	21	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅞
48⅝	29½	Binney 1.30		2	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
7⅜	5½	Bishop Ind		15	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
15½	4⅞	Bloomfld Bld		49	8	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
13¼	7⅜	Bluebird Inc		35	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
35½	17¾	Bohack .20f		39	23⅝	25¾	23⅝	25¾	+ ⅝
22¾	8¾	Botany Ind		22	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
11⅝	4⅜	Bowling Corp		3	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
13	5⅝	Bowmar Inst		11	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8¾	— ⅛
40½	19	Bowne Co .16		16	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼	— ¼
39¾	14⅜	Bow Vall .10		60	17	17	16⅛	16⅝	— ½
18⅝	16⅜	Bradtrd .60a		36	17½	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
22½	20¼	Brandywin 1		2	21¾	22	21¾	22	+ ½
23⅜	9½	BranAirw wt		23	12¾	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	— ⅛
21½	9½	Bran Airw A		46	13¼	13¾	13¼	13⅜	
25¼	13⅜	BrascanLt 1a		62	15½	15½	14⅞	15¼	— ⅛
20⅝	7	Braun En .22		9	27⅜	27¾	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅜
41⅞	11⅜	Breeze .60g		6	15	15	15	15	
23½	13¼	Bril Ref .47g		367	12¼	14⅛	12¼	14	+ ⅝
		Br Pet fn.47g		51	13	12	12¼	12⅜	
37¼	24¼	Bro Dart Ind		25	25⅜	25⅝	24⅝	25	— ⅜
10⅞	5	Brody Stg .16		9	6¼	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
30⅜	13	BrkPerk .20b		11	20	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
23	18⅜	BrwnFA .40b		3	22½	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
32¼	17⅛	BrwnFB .40b		9	21½	21¾	21¼	21¾	— ⅛
16⅜	7	BTU Eng .28		6	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
18⅜	8⅛	Buehler Cp		3	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
26¼	12½	Buellind .10d		8	19¾	19⅞	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
26½	16⅜	Bundy Corp 1		80	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
48⅜	34¾	Burns WJ .60		50	47½	47¾	47½	47¾	— ½
7¾	4	Burr JP		15	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	
46½	15	Butlr Av .20b		14	18½	18½	18	18	— ⅝
32⅝	19¼	Buttes Gs Oil		155	25½	26	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅛
21¼	10	Byers .30a		2	11	11	11	11	— ¼

C

15½	8¼	Cablecom Gn		308	14	15⅛	13¾	15⅛	+ ⅜
23	13⅝	Caldor .94f		28	15¾	16⅜	15¾	16⅜	+ ⅜
37½	14	Calcomp		222	31½	35⅝	30¾	34¾	+1⅜
12⅝	7⅛	Campbl Chib		367	11⅝	12⅜	11⅝	12	
23½	9¼	CampbM .30		61	14⅛	16⅜	14⅛	15⅞	+1¼
10⅞	5¼	CdnExp G&O							
				101 5	15-16	5	15-16	5	13-16
25½	9⅞	Cdn Gridoil		24	11⅜	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
		Cdn Grid fn		23	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
25⅝	9	9-16	Cdn Homelnd	106	13¾	14⅛	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
34⅜	24⅜	Cdn InIP 1.60		4	25	25	24⅝	24⅜	— ⅜
21⅜	12¼	Cdn Javelin		80	14¼	14¾	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	4¼	Cdn Marconi		27	5¼	5⅜	5	5⅛	+⅛
64⅞	27⅜	Cdn Sup Oil		33	30	30½	29¾	30¼	+ ⅛
19¼	9⅜	Canaveri .50f		30	11¾	11¾	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
27½	6⅜	Canoga Ind		24	8¼	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
55⅝	29	Cap Ind .32g		57	50½	54	50½	54	+1¼
17¾	11¼	CapitolPd		13	17¾	17¾	16⅜	16⅞	— ⅛
50⅝	29⅜	Career Acad		144	47	47⅜	46½	47¼	— ⅜
24⅛	7⅜	Caressa .30g		46	11	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
103	83½	Carnatn 1.40		4	102	102	100½	100½	—2
81½	69¼	Caro PL pf 5		z100	71	71	71	71	+ ½
26⅜	20⅛	CastleAM .80		3	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
16⅜	6⅛	Castleton Ind		66	8⅜	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
25⅜	16⅛	Cavitron Cp		14	23¾	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
16⅛	5½	CBK Agron		14	5¾	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
29⅜	19⅛	Celtic Craft		43	13¼	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
28⅛	19⅛	CentSec 3.45g		6	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
37⅜	16½	Centry El 60		3	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅜
14⅜	5	Century Geo		9	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
14½	8½	Centryind .24		42	13	14⅛	12⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
16	8¾	Certified Cp		42	10½	13⅜	10½	11⅜	—1⅛
24⅜	14½	ChadMfl .05g		26	20¼	20⅞	20	20⅝	+ ⅜
38⅛	18⅜	Champh .16a		103	30	31⅜	29½	31	+ ⅝
14⅛	12	Chatt Gas .64		5	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
27¾	13⅜	Chelsea .24		354	17	17¾	16¼	17	
27¼	19⅞	Cherry Burr		1	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
42	31½	ChiRivt 1.60a		3	32⅛	32½	32⅛	32½	— ⅛
25½	10¼	Christian Oil		127	13¾	14⅜	13¾	14⅜	+ ⅜
17	9¼	Cineroma		628	11⅞	13½	11¾	13½	+1⅛
26⅞	17¾	Circle K .32		7	25	25	25	25	
46½	38	CircuitP 1.59f		79	60	60	58½	59½	— ½
12⅝	6¼	Citizens F .32		10	10⅞	12⅛	10⅞	12	+ ⅝
16	9¾	CityGsPa .50		5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12½	6¼	Clark Cable		6	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅜	Clarostat		8	8¾	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅛
25⅜	9½	Clary Corp		22	11⅜	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	12¼	Clopay .82f		10	14	14	13½	13½	— ⅞
69⅛	39	CMI Corp		2	43	43	42⅛	42⅞	+ ¼
22⅞	10	Coburn .30		24	20½	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	— ⅛
36¾	22	Coff Mat .68		36	26⅜	27½	26¾	27¼	+ ⅝
11⅜	7⅝	CohuElec .15		33	9	9⅛	8¾	9	— ⅛
14½	10½	Cole Drug .25		29	14¼	14⅝	14	14½	+ ⅛
49½	30⅞	Cole Natl .44		2	38¾	38¾	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅛
44¼	26⅛	Colecolnd .16		5	42¼	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅛
63⅜	35½	Coleman .70		2	63⅝	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝	
13⅝	7½	Colon Snd .30		9	8½	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
46½	27⅛	Cominco 1.40		10	27¼	27⅝	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
23⅜	15¼	Comi AMI .60		10	21½	22	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
38⅜	23½	Comodor .02g		120	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅝
30	21	CompSv 1.40		16	25	25⅜	25	25⅛	— ⅛
32⅞	12⅜	Compulrd .32		13	16¼	16¼	15⅞	16¼	
26⅛	14⅜	CmpDes .70		13	22⅜	23¼	22⅜	23¼	+1⅛
14	5⅞	CompuDyne		42	7¼	7½	7	7⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	9½	Comput Appl		17	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ½
13½	7⅜	Comput Eq		20	10½	10½	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	6⅛	Comput Instr		47	10⅜	12¾	10⅜	12¾	+1¼
25	7¾	Comput Inv		81	14⅜	15¼	13⅝	15⅜	+ ⅞
34⅝	10	Comput Leas		223	16½	17⅛	16½	17	+ ⅛
31½	14¼	Computest		146	30	33⅜	29¾	31½	+1⅛
64⅜	37	Comp Softw		39	59⅞	61¾	59⅝	61	+ ⅜
35	13⅛	Conchem .70		15	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
21	15	ConcrdF .30d		170	17⅜	17⅜	16¾	16¾	—1
35⅞	21¼	Condec Corp		8	25¼	26½	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
34⅜	13½	Conductron		17	19⅝	21½	19⅝	21½	+1⅝
12¼	6	Connelly Con		10	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
23¼	12¾	Conrrex .55		12	14	14	14	14	
25¼	13¼	Conroy Inc		28	16⅜	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅛
7½	2¾	Con Cdn Far		25	3 1-16	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
26⅜	17⅞	Con Nat Sh A		13	18⅞	17⅜	18¼	17⅜	— ⅛
39	18½	Con Oil Gas		105	24¼	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
21	13	Con Refining		15	20¾	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
27¼	17	ConsilDes	.40	8	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
63⅜	34½	Cont Conn	.50	10	36	36	35½	35½	— ⅛
7⅛	2¾	Cont Master		160	3½	3¾	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
14⅛	10½	Cook Elec	.30	14	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
20⅛	9¾	Cook Ind		13	11¼	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
34½	20½	CookPtV	1.40	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	23½	— ⅛
17⅜	9⅝	Coopr Jar	.50	2	12⅜	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
46⅜	16½	Coro Inc		15	41⅜	43	41⅜	43	+1⅜
57⅛	32	CorrBlk	1.20	17	41⅜	42	41½	42	+ ⅛
20¼	7	Cosmodyne		24	10	10	9¾	9⅞	— ¼
4 11-16	2⅞	Courtlds .11g		3	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
40⅛	31½	Creole 2.60a		7	32	32½	31¾	32	— ⅛
19¼	6½	Crestmont		8	7½	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
32	22¾	Crompin 1.40		2	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
29⅞	22½	CrownPet .60		4	27⅜	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	10½	Crystal Oil		54	12¼	12⅜	12	12⅜	
36¼	16⅜	Cubic Corp		84	24⅜	25⅛	24	25⅛	+ ½
18¼	9	Curtis Maths		2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
32½	20½	Cutler A .44		22	27	27	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
31	19½	Cutler B .44		4	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛

D

10½	7¾	Daitch .10g		48	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
19¾	10¼	DamonCr .40		3	10½	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
73¼	39½	Damon Eng		3	69⅜	69⅜	69½	69½	— ⅛
25½	21⅜	Daniel .18g		19	24⅜	24½	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
10¼	5	Daryl Indus		12	6⅜	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
17¼	7½	Data Cont		125	11⅜	13½	11⅜	13½	+1¾
60⅛	23⅜	Data Process		338	34½	36⅛	34¼	37¾	+1⅝
27⅞	12⅜	DataProd Cp		301	17½	18¼	17⅛	17⅝	
23⅜	11	Day Mln .15e		35	16⅜	17½	16¾	16⅝	— ⅛
46⅜	27¾	Daylinlnc .40		25	39⅝	40	39⅝	40	— ⅛
21¼	10½	Daylinlnc wt		29	16¼	16¼	15½	15⅝	— ⅝
5½	2⅜	DC Tran A		17	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
52¾	24⅝	Dearborn Cp		53	30½	31¼	30¼	31¼	+ ½
19½	9¾	DeJurAm .30		1	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
18¾	12¾	Del Labs		39	17½	17¾	17½	17⅝	
74⅜	40¾	Deltona Corp		107

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chge.
...ALS	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+⅛
...tbl	11¼	11	11	−⅛
...lands	43⅝	43	43	−⅛
...as	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
...jus	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
...jus pf C	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
...Nord S	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	+⅛
...ms	24	24	24	−⅛
...ig Pow	25⅞	24¾	25⅞	−⅛
...n Malt	21	21	21	
...n Pack	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+
...n C Wrt	1.00	.95	.95	−.10
...n Hydro	16	15¾	16	
...n Im Bk	21	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
...n Ind Gas	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	−⅛
...n Wstgh	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	
...pital Div	3.95	3.85	3.95	+.05
...emcell	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
...sum Cel	8	8	8	
...n Build	2.10	2.00	2.00	−.05
...sum Gas	16	15⅞	15⅞	
...ett Int	13⅛	13	13⅛	
...amus A	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
...amus B	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
...m Stores	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
...Pont Can	25	24⅞	24⅞	−⅛
...ylex Div	12	12	12	+⅛
...rco	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
...alcon	145⅛	142½	142½	−2½
...en Plsy	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
...ed Grain	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
...esar	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	−⅛
...t L Pap	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
...W Life	117⅛	116	116	−1½
...eyhd Can	13	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
...lf Can	17½	17⅛	17½	+⅛
...awk Sid	3.70	3.70	3.75	
...B Oil G	40½	40½	40½	
...ur & Erie	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
...ed Accept	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
...nglis	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
...land Gas	12⅝	12	12⅛	+⅛
...ntl Hall	4.00	3.90	4.00	+.15
...nt P Line	21⅞	21	21⅞	−⅛
...nv Grp A	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
...ockey Cl	4.65	4.60	4.60	
...abatt J	28⅝	28½	28⅝	−⅛
...k Ont Cem	2.90	2.80	2.90	−.05
...Secord	13	13	13	−⅛
...oblaw A	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
...oblaw B	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
...oeb	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
MacM Bl	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+⅛
Madsen	1.50	1.50	1.50	−.05
Maple Mill	18⅝	18	18⅝	−⅛
Metro Strs	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
Moore	36	35⅝	35⅝	−⅛
Nor Ctl G	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅛
OSF Ind	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
Oshawa A	27¼	26⅞	27	+⅛

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices on Nov. 4, 1969

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3250	Pembina	19½	19¼	19½	+¼
50	Petrolina	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
550	Rothmans	18½	18⅜	18½	
19270	Seaway Mult	12½	11¾	11¾	−1
962	Shell Can A	28⅞	28½	28⅞	—
1251	Simpsn Ltd	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	+¾
30	SimpSrs A	27	27	27	
1525	Slater Stl	13⅞	13¼	13⅝	−¼
4335	Steel Can	22⅜	21⅞	22	−¼
165	Sper Pet	36	35	36	+1
2770	Texaco Can	25	24¾	25	
5705	Tor Dom Bk	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+¼
3540	Trad Group	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
2109	Trans Can	34	33¾	34	
9565	Trans Mt	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+¼
3325	Un CarbCan	15⅝	15½	15½	−⅛
37480	Un Gas Can	16	15⅝	16	+¼
2806	Walnaco	4.00	3.75	3.90	+.40
300	Waldwood	18½	18½	18½	
130	Weston Intl	13	13	13	
4836	Weston A	21¾	21½	21¾	+⅜
1915	White Pass	22½	22	22½	+¼
	MINES				
100	Advocate	2.50	2.50	2.50	
200	Agnico	1.21	1.21	1.21	−.04
9300	A Rouyn	1.00	.96	1.00	+.04
1230	Aunor	3.00	2.90	2.90	−.15
5940	Beth Cop	17.50	17.00	17.37	−.12
1750	Bralor	3.75	3.70	3.75	+.05
2500	Brin MS	7.65	7.60	7.65	+.05
8500	Camflo	3.70	3.50	3.50	−.15
900	Can Tung	1.20	1.15	1.20	+.02
2310	Cassiar	16.50	16.25	16.50	−.50
300	Chmeley	2.90	2.86	2.86	−.09
2100	Coch Will	.80	.80	.80	+.04
7400	C Morris	5.25	5.10	5.25	+.25
4650	Conwst	10.87	10.62	10.62	−.37
3801	Coppart	1.64	1.60	1.60	−.06
835	Crgmt	13.25	13.00	13.00	−.12
906	Denis	48.50	48.00	48.00	
474	Dickens	2.55	2.45	2.55	+.10
1317	Disc Mns	1.50	1.40	1.50	
3740	East Sull	7.00	6.80	7.00	+.10
650	Endako	14.50	14.25	14.50	+.37
2450	Gortdm	4.85	4.75	4.75	−.10
22625	Granisle	15.50	14.50	15.50	+1.25
1660	Gunnar	1.45	1.41	1.45	
1000	High Bel	4.70	4.60	4.70	+.10
410	Holling	29.25	29.00	29.00	−1.00
2524	Int Mogul	17.37	16.50	17.12	+.25
1250	Km Kotle	3.45	3.30	3.30	−.20
4512	Kerr Ad	14.50	14.12	14.37	+.12
325	Lorado	30.00	29.50	29.50	−.37
3500	Leitch	2.38	2.30	2.36	−.03
30	LL Lac	2.65	2.40	2.65	
45	Macassa	1.60	1.60	1.60	
210	Madsen	1.50	1.50	1.50	−.05
42598	Mattag	25.50	24.50	25.25	−.50
1200	Newcon	6.95	6.80	6.80	−.10
4800	New Imp	3.15	3.00	3.15	+.19

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3025	Nthgate	15.75	15.50	15.75	
5270	Opem	12.37	12.00	12.25	+.25
1400	Orchan	3.90	3.85	3.90	+.05
100	Pamour	2.37	2.37	2.37	−.05
4582	Patino	48.75	47.75	48.00	−.25
719	Pine Pt	38.00	37.50	38.00	+.75
730	Placer	44.50	44.00	44.00	
1150	Rayrock	1.87	1.82	1.87	+.03
24555	Sherritt	16.37	16.00	16.00	−.37
800	Silvfld	2.80	2.80	2.80	−.05
9125	Siscoe	3.15	2.90	3.15	+.25
1000	Steep R	4.45	4.40	4.40	
1614	Sullivan	7.35	7.25	7.35	+.10
3920	Teck A	7.95	7.75	7.75	−.06
8550	Tribag	1.36	1.30	1.31	−.05
1000	Un Keno	7.45	7.05	7.05	+.05
250	Upp Can	2.20	2.20	2.20	−.02
7450	W Mines	3.60	3.25	3.40	−.05
100	Willroy	.90	.90	.90	
300	Yk Bear	7.80	7.75	7.75	−.05
	Oils & Gas				
1580	Alminex	4.60	4.50	4.50	−.10
1500	Cen Del	11.25	10.87	11.25	+.50
1450	Clark C	2.60	2.50	2.50	−.15
15771	Dynam	1.99	1.90	1.95	−.02
185	Gt Plain	24.50	24.50	24.50	−.50
1650	Nat Petro	4.30	4.15	4.15	−.35
503	Num OG	6.95	6.75	6.75	−.20
2200	Permo	1.02	.97	1.00	
2300	Petrol	1.40	1.40	1.40	
3675	Place G	1.64	1.58	1.58	−.02
705	Ranger	12.00	11.62	11.62	−.12
4620	Spooner	4.05	3.85	3.85	−.15
5903	Triad	4.25	4.20	4.25	
1760	W Decal	7.85	7.70	7.70	−.10

Total sales 3,107,000 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
500	Algoma	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+⅛
481	Asbestos	25¼	25	25	−½
5668	Bank Mont	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+¼
1440	Brinco	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
79	Can Cement	29½	29½	29½	+⅛
100	Can Cem pf	18	18	18	
437	Cdn Indust	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅜
4405	Con Bath	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	−⅛
569	Cdn Int Pow	26½	26	26½	
1610	Dom Text	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
200	Imp Tob	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
300	Jam P Svc	.60	.60	.60	+.03
9400	Molson A	18	17¾	17⅞	−⅛
720	Molson B	18	17⅞	18	+⅛
4780	Price Co	15⅝	15½	15½	
108	Rolland A	6	6	6	−½
5950	Royal Bank	22¼	22	22¼	+⅛
1020	Royal Trst	26¼	26	26	−½
2929	Steinberg A	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
450	Velcro Ind	42	42	42	
46600	Zellers	11¼	11	11⅛	

Total sales 1,006,825 shares.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Nov. 4, 1969

The following net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed:

Fund	Value
...A.	$10.43
...Fund	$10.12
...I-Fund	$4.05
...Growth Fund	$11.27
...nder Fund	$11.38
...anadian Venture Fd.	Can.$4.47
...U.S. shares	S.F.82.50
...Express Int'l Fund	$10.03
...Income Prop. B & S.	$8.00
...Real Estate Trust	$1.15
...ro Fund	$10.00
...or Unit Trust	11/6d
...or Unit Trust S.	9/7d
...or Wall Street Fund	$5.28
...Fund N.V.	$889.97
...Fund	$8.38
...tronic Fund	$10.16
...nic Exempt Fund	10/4½d
...dah-Amer. Invest. Fd.	$11.03
...ress Int'l Dollar Fd.	$9.84+
...Gas & Energy Fd.	$12.54
...Security Growth Fd.	$4.68
...TAL GROWTH:	
Capital Growth Fund	$10.11
Cap.Gr.Real Estate Fd	$10.00
Second Baham Inv Tr	$18.16
...abico N.V. "B" Shares	$8.82
...n. Comm. Int'l Corp Fd.	Can.$13.62
...n. Comm. Leverage Fd	Can.$4.14
...mning Venture Fund	Can.$5.78
...modity Fund	$9.15
...vert Fd Int: A & B Sh.	$9.55
...vertible Bond Fd. N.V.	$9.12
...mopolitan Fund	$8.48
...y Fund S.A.	$8.62
... & Investment Fund	$9.40
... Multifund	$9.34
...rius Offshore Trust	$10.79
... Channel Capital Tr.	17/8½d
...Trust Chan. Island	11/1d
...I.F. S.A.	$10.63
... European Shares	S.F.197.00
...union	$38.29
...cutive Fund Canada	$7.81
...cutive Growth Fund	$9.10
...F.I.T./N.V.	$100.00
...S International Fund	$94.82
...M.P.P.	$11.62
...elity International Fd.	$12.09
...rcem	B.F.1,487
...ance Union	$12.21
...R/Fund	$10.03
...st Investor Amer. Trust	$8.83
...st Liberty Fund Ltd.	$10.00
...st National City Fund	$26.26
...st Security Capital Fund	$100.96
...ming Fund S.A.	$85.80
...ming Japan Fund	$13.82
...schner Beckner Ehrlich	$6,163.40
...nds Deltec	$13.87
...nsa Swiss Shares	S.F.120.50
...selex	S.F.4,686
...rmula Selection Fund	S.F.118.80
...rtune Fund	$8.22
...ankler Growth Fund	$11.93
...ontier Trust	$5.27
...nd of Australia	$9.18
...laxy Fund	$8.48
...obal Fund	S.F.104.50
...obinvest	$5.00
...rand American Fd. N.V.	$7.38
...owth Equity Fund	$8.66
...mbro Overseas Fund	$10.019
...ussmann Holdings N.V.	$12.282
...nigerd Investors Limited	$27.36
...D.I.T./Hobet	$8.97
...DFUND	
...T. FUNDS:	
— The Dollar Fund	$13.32
— Realstock	$10.00
— Fund of New York	$15.42
— Fund of Nations	$10.00
...I.S. FUNDS:	
— Fonditalia	$13.53
— Fund of Funds	$24.02
— I.I.T.	$8.96
— Investors Fonds	D.M.23.42
— IOS Regent Fund	$9.28
— IOS Venture	Can $4.92
— IOS Venture (Int'l)	$9.59
...I.S.F.	$10.74
...erfix	$103.57
... Commodities Inv. Fd.	S.F.136.88
...terfund S.A.	$10.96
...termarket Fund I.	$100.56
...t'l Real Estate Inv. Fd.	$20.46
...t'l Whiskey Fund	$1.00
...tervestor Growth Fund	$8.59
...tervestor Real Estate Fd	$9.39
...alamerica S.A. Fund	$11.11
...pan Pacific Fund	$10.38
...pan Selection Fund	$32.32
...einwort Benson Int Fd.	$10.37
...einwort Benson Jap. Fd.	$11.80
...fayette Associates	$75.64
...ke Shore Fund	$123.83
...nd. Inter. Fund	$8.52
...allime Equity Fund	Can.$3.48
... & G. Island Fund	14/5½d
...das Gold Fund	$38.60
...dal Positive Fund N.V.	$407.00
...utual Accumulating	Can.$5.56
...utual Funds of Am. Ltd.	$19.04
...utual Growth Fund	Can.$6.43
...eckermann Fund	D.M.35.07
...A.M.F.	$84.18
...rdiska Fund Ltd.	$9.86
...Y. Offshore Fund N.V.	$82.67
...r. Amer. Inv. Fund	$10.81
...r. Amer. Bank Fund	$23.48
...ympic Capital Fund	$6.37
...cific Invest.	S.F.107.50
...n. Amer. Growth Fund	$12.18
...n. Amer. Income Fund	$5.22
...n. Amer. Special Fund	$18.38
...rformance Group Fund	$1.15
...al Estate Fund of Am.	$10.24
...nta Fund	L.F.2,419
...osevelt Fund	$9.12
...P.F.E.	$15.34
...lt. S. Africa Shares	S.F.211.50
...curity Growth Fund	$10.25
...lective Capital Fund	$14.88
...areholders Am. Real Eq.	$9.11
...areholders Excalibur	$9.75
...ns. Swiss Real Estate	S.F.151.50
...M.D. FUNDS:	
— Boston Int. Securities	$18.64
— Chase Selection Fund	$12.60
— Crossbow Fund	S.F.9.58
— Int'l Technology Fd.	$20.13
— Invest. Selection Fd.	$5.43
...opeinx Capital Fund	L.F.788
... African Int'l Fund	[illegible]
...anhope Transat. Fund	$16.52
... & P. Dollar Fund	$8.20
... & P. Sterling Fund	£4.22
...ac Nassau Fund Ltd.	$11.53
...ac U.S. Fund N.V.	$7.42
...anspacific Fund	$10.18
...yndall Bermuda Fund	21/1d
...yndall Inter. Fund	24/2d
...yndall Overseas Fund	$1.04
...nifonds	[illegible]
...SI GROUP:	
— United Growth Fund	$1.37
— Un. Growth & Inc. Fd.	$10.85
— USI Venture Fund	$10.15
— Euro-Am. Real Est. Fd	$10.00
— Fund of Nations	$10.09
...SIF Real Estate	$6.85
...S. Income Properties	$8.98
...S. Trust Invest. Fund	$12.70
...iversal Bk. Stock Fund	$10.32
...ashington Associates	$73.84
...estn Australia Miner Fd	$22.70
...estern Growth Fund	$8.18
...estern Hedge Fd. Cl. A	$3.198
...orld Equity Growth Fd.	$881.80
...orld Insur. Stock Fund	$14.35
...orld Real Est. Stock Fd.	$14.66
...orldwide Securities	$45.06
...orldwide Special	$3.678
...pilas Fund	$10.27

B.F.—Belgian francs; L.F.—Luxemburg francs; S.F.—Swiss francs; D.M.—Deutsche Marks; *—Ex-dividend; +—New; N.A.—Not available; + —offer price.

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Mutual Funds

Closing Prices on Nov. 4, 1969

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) Tuesday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
Aberdn	2.49	2.72
Advisrs	7.79	8.51
Affiliated	7.89	8.44
Afutre	11.62	11.62
All Am F	.98	1.07
Alpha Fd	12.54	13.70
Amcap	6.18	6.75
Am Bus	3.29	3.56
Am Dvin	10.94	11.96
AEx spl	16.76	
Am Grth	6.46	7.02
Am Inv	8.41	8.41
Am Mut	9.53	10.42
AmN Gth	3.17	3.46
Am Pac	unavail	
Anchor Group:		
Capit	9.74	10.67
Grwth	13.61	14.92
Incme	9.11	9.98
Fd Inv	10.31	11.30
Associa	1.35	1.48
Astron	6.72	7.34
Axe Houghton:		
Fund A	6.83	7.42
Fu d B	8.51	9.25
Stock	6.63	7.25
Sci Cp	5.32	5.77
Babson	9.18	9.18
Berg Knt	10.20	10.20
Blair Fd	13.15	14.37
Bondstk	7.08	7.45
Boston St	7.76	8.48
Bost Fdn	12.12	13.25
Boston	8.50	9.29
Broad St	15.03	16.25
Bullock	15.94	17.46
CG Fd	9.48	10.38
Canadn	19.30	20.87
Capamr	8.51	9.32
Capit Inv	4.76	5.21
Capit Shr	7.79	8.54
Cent Shr	12.32	13.46
Channing Funds:		
Balan	12.13	13.26
Com St	1.83	2.00
Grwth	6.81	7.44
Incom	8.21	8.97
Speci	3.03	3.31
Chase Group:		
Fund	12.15	13.28
Frnt	105.15	109.82
Shrhd	12.04	13.16
Specl	9.84	10.74
Chemcl	19.63	21.46
Colonial:		
Equty	5.05	5.52
Fu d	11.38	12.44
Grwth	6.91	7.55
Vent	7.46	8.15
Col Grth	14.56	14.56
Commc	10.48	11.45
ComS Bd	5.32	5.78
Commonwlth Fds:		
Cap Fd	10.58	11.56
Incm	10.02	10.95
Invest	10.07	11.01
Stock	9.44	10.32
Cwlth AB	1.53	1.65
Cwlth CD	1.78	1.92
Comp As	16.39	17.96
Compst	8.88	9.73
Comp Bd	9.60	10.43
Comp Fd	9.87	10.73
Comstk	5.50	6.01
Concord	14.56	14.56
Consol In	12.50	12.87
Consu In	5.11	5.58
Cent Gth	10.66	10.77
Corp Ld	unavail	
Cntry Cap	14.50	15.68
Crn WDiv	7.27	7.95
Crn WDal	12.24	13.38
deVgh M	70.83	70.83
Decat Inc	11.64	12.72
Delawre	14.41	15.75
Delta Tr	8.64	9.44
Divid Shr	3.77	4.13
DowT In	7.13	7.79
Downt F	6.54	7.17
Drexel	17.46	17.46
Dreyf Fd	13.71	15.02
Dreyf Lv	12.83	14.03
Eato &Howard:		
Balan	11.03	12.05
Grwth	13.70	14.97
Incom	6.43	7.03
Specl	11.75	12.84
Stock	15.34	16.77
Eberst	14.02	15.33
Egret	14.16	15.33
Emrg Sc	8.25	9.02
Energy	13.72	13.72
Entprse	8.87	9.69
Equity	9.96	10.89
Equt Gth	18.98	20.80
Essex	17.25	
Everst In	15.09	16.49
Explor	25.74	27.38
Fairfd	11.92	13.03
Farm Bu	11.74	11.74
Fed Grth	14.69	16.05
Fid Cap	12.43	13.58
Fid Fund	17.83	19.29
Fid Trnd	27.18	29.70
Financial Prog:		
Dynm	6.96	7.62
Indust	4.33	4.74
Incom	6.69	7.32
Vent	8.86	9.70
FstF Va	11.56	12.63
Fst InGth	10.53	11.54
Fst InStk	9.30	10.19
Fst Multi	10.14	10.30
Fst Nat	8.01	8.75
Fst Siera	47.96	52.59
Fist Cap	8.38	
Fist Fnd	7.00	
Fla Gth	7.59	8.30
Fnd Gth	6.02	6.58
Fou dra	8.56	9.36
Foursq	11.88	12.98
Franklin Group:		
Com St	6.85	7.51
DNTC	10.86	11.90
Util	6.63	7.27
Incom	2.21	2.42
Freedm	8.73	9.54
Fd frMut	10.37	10.37
Fund Am	10.25	11.20
Gen Sec	11.61	11.61
Gibraltr	15.11	15.11
Group Sec:		
Aero Sc	9.32	10.19
Com St	13.72	15.05
Ful Ad	9.36	10.23
Grth Ind	22.35	23.02
Gryphn	17.26	18.86
Guardn	25.50	25.80
Hamilton:		
HFI	4.97	5.44
Gth	9.99	10.92
Hanovr	1.43	1.55
Harbor	9.24	10.10
Hartwll	16.21	17.72
H&C Lev	12.64	13.68
Hedb Gor	9.63	9.63
Hedge	12.95	14.19
Heritge	3.11	3.41
H Mann	16.85	16.72
Hubsmn	7.35	8.03
ISI Gth	5.72	6.25
ISI Inc	4.70	5.14
Impact F	9.84	10.75
Imp Cap	10.51	11.42
Imp Gth	7.87	8.55
Inc FdB	7.27	7.97
Indepnd	10.77	11.77
Ind Trnd	14.44	15.78
I dstry	6.55	7.17
InsBk Stk	7.48	8.09
Inv CoA	13.95	15.25
Inv Guid	9.57	9.57
Inv Indic	13.80	13.80
Inves Bos	12.56	13.73
Investors Group:		
IDS ndl	5.42	5.89
Mut	10.18	11.07
Prog	5.27	5.73
Stock	20.21	21.97
Select	9.01	9.68
Var Py	8.48	9.21
Inv Resh	5.11	5.58
Istel	23.94	24.68
Ivest	15.97	17.45
Ivy	9.40	9.49
J Hncock	8.86	9.62
Johnstn	22.90	22.90
Keystone Fu ds:		
Cus B1	19.22	20.07
Cus B2	20.03	21.86
Cus B4	9.41	10.28
Cus K1	8.04	8.78
Cus K2	5.69	6.22
Cus S1	18.76	20.47
Cus S2	10.58	11.54
Cus S3	8.00	8.74
Cus S4	5.58	6.09
Polar	4.62	5.06
Knickb	7.44	8.16
Knick Gt	12.46	13.65
Lex Grth	9.93	10.85
Lex Invst	10.07	11.01
Lex Rsch	16.11	17.61
Liberty	6.71	7.33
Life Stk	5.86	6.40
Life Inv	8.09	8.84
Ling	6.46	7.06
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	39.95	39.95
Capit	12.31	12.31
Mut	15.15	15.15
Manhtn	7.98	8.52
Mass Fd	11.38	12.37
Mass Gth	13.10	14.32
Mass Tr	16.01	17.50
Mates	6.09	6.09
Mathers	12.65	12.65
McDon	9.67	10.60
MidA Mu	unavail	
Moody Cp	15.08	16.48
Moody's	14.17	15.49
Morton Funds:		
Grwth	10.68	11.70
Incom	4.15	4.55
Insur	8.85	9.70
MIF Fd	8.75	9.46
MIF Gth	6.01	6.50
Mu OmG	5.49	5.97
Mu Omin	10.32	11.22
Mut Shrs	19.68	19.68
Mut Trst	2.67	2.67
NEA Mut	11.29	11.52
Nat WSec	10.36	11.21
Nat Ind	11.69	11.69
Nat I vst	8.63	9.33
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	10.84	11.85
Bond	5.63	6.15
Divid	4.47	4.89
Grwth	9.78	10.69
Pf Stk	6.91	7.55
Incom	5.60	6.12
Stock	8.62	9.42
Nat West	7.48	8.09
Nel Grth	10.33	11.29
Neuwth	26.13	26.13
NY Vent	19.29	21.34
Newton	14.88	16.64
Noreast	15.42	15.62
Ocngph	8.62	9.42
Omega	8.59	8.71
100 Fd	15.09	16.49
101 Fd	9.96	10.89
One WmS	17.06	17.06
O'Neil	16.87	17.95
Oppenh	8.36	9.14
Pace Fnd	12.05	13.17
Penn Sq	8.44	8.44
Pa Mut	9.54	9.54
Phila	15.54	17.03
Pilgrim	10.02	10.95
Pilot	8.18	8.94
Pine St	11.29	11.29
Pion Ent	8.46	9.25
Pion Fnd	13.58	14.84
Plan Inv	12.42	13.57
Price Funds:		
Grwth	26.42	26.42
N Era	10.04	10.04
N Hor	29.58	29.58
Pro Fu d	10.88	10.88
Provdnt	4.86	5.31
Puritan	10.27	11.22
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	11.16	12.20
Georg	14.73	16.10
Grth	11.95	13.06
Incom	8.28	9.05
Invest	7.83	8.56
Vista	11.05	12.08
Voyag	9.45	10.23
Rep Tech	5.33	5.83
Revere	14.99	16.38
Rosenth	7.91	8.64
Schustr	16.92	18.52
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	16.12	6.37
Spcl	35.97	35.97
Bal	16.14	16.14
Com St	12.04	12.04
Sec Div	11.96	12.93
Sec Equit	3.90	4.26
Sec Inv	8.13	8.89
Selec Am	10.52	11.39
Sel SpecS	17.43	19.05
Sh Dean	22.95	22.95
Side	10.55	11.56
Sigma	10.91	11.92
Sig Inv	12.23	13.37
Sigma Tr	9.80	10.71
Smith B	10.30	10.30
Swn Inv	unavail	
Swinv Gt	unavail	
Sover Inv	14.55	15.93
StFrm Gt	5.75	5.75
State St	52.25	53.25
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	12.20	3.37
Fiduc	7.77	8.52
Scien	4.89	5.36
Stein Roe Fds:		
Bal	21.36	21.36
Cap Op	15.79	15.79
Stock	15.16	5.16
Sup InGt	7.81	8.56
SupInSt	10.51	11.52
Syncr Gt	12.53	13.69
TMR Ap	22.35	24.42
Teachrs	0.89	1.34
Technl	6.84	7.48
Techvst	8.66	
Technol	7.72	8.41
Temp Gt	24.02	26.25
Towr MR	7.39	8.08
Tran Cap	unavail	
Trav Eq	10.61	11.60
Tudor Fd	7.64	19.29
TwnC Gt	4.81	5.26
TwnC Inc	4.93	5.39
Unif Mut	10.76	11.76
Unifd	9.78	10.69
United Funds:		
Accm	7.94	8.68
Incom	14.82	16.20
Scien	8.53	9.43
UFd Can	unavail	
Value Line Fd:		
Val Lin	8.25	9.04
Incom	5.46	5.96
Spl Sit	8.18	8.96
VnceS spl	8.69	9.50
Vandrbt	8.54	9.33
Vangd	5.78	6.32
Var IndP	5.17	5.62
Viking	7.31	7.95
WL Morg	10.52	11.50
WallSt In	12.18	13.31
Wash Mu	12.88	14.08
Wellgtn	12.31	13.45
West Ind	8.22	8.96
Whitehll	15.09	16.49
Wincp Fd	10.78	11.78
Windsor	9.77	10.68
Winfield	6.14	6.71
Wisc Fd	7.54	8.24
Worth	3.13	3.42

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Amax 6½-82	86½	87½
Amoco 6¾-83	91	92
Armco In 7¼-80	95¾	96¾
AustriEr 6¾-82	91½	92½
AvonProd 6¾-81	88	89
BancoNaOb 7½-74	90½	91½
BEC 7-73	98½	99½
Bendix 8-79	99½	100½
Borg War 8-79	98¾	99¾
BranAuto 6¾-77	92¾	93¾
Caisse Nat 6¾-82	87½	88½
Celanes 6¾-82	90½	91¼
ChevronO 6½-72	97	98
ChevronO 7-80	97½	98½
Chrysler 7-84	93	94
ContOil 7-80	95¼	96¼
Copen City 8-84	96	97
Copen Tel 6¾-82	87¾	88¾
CutlerH 7½-80	95	96
Cyanamid 5¾-80	87½	88½
Denmark 6¾-82	90	91
El & Mus 6¾-82	90	91
Eur C&S 6¾-87	91	93
Eur InvBk 6½-82	91	93
Eur InvBk 6¾-80	93	94½
ENI 6½-87	91	93
ENI 6¾-82 June	92½	94½
ENI 6¾-88 Nov	92	94
Eriksberg 6¾-82	92¾	93¾
GenMills 7-80	92½	93½
W.R.Grace 5¾-80	84¾	85¾
Grangesb 6½-87	88	89
Honda 7½-81	97	98
Honeywell 6-81	90¾	91¾
IcelandAlu 6¾-82	90¼	91¼
IntlneFund	900	920
IntUtil w/w 6¾-78	93	94½
Kawasaki 7¾-73	97½	106½
Leasco 7-74	93¾	94¾
Mexico 7-82	86	87
Mitsubishi 7¾-73	100	101
Mobilint 7-86	95	96
Nabisco 6½-82	91½	92½
NacFin 7¼-82	87	88
N.Zealand 6¾-79	95¼	96¼
NipponEl 7½-81	92½	93½
NipponPei 7½-73	96¼	97¼
NorskHyd 6¾-82	89½	91
Occidental 7½-84	92	93
Olivetti 6¾-82	92¼	93¼
Oppland 6½-82	85½	86½
Oslo 6½-77	95½	96½
Oslo 7¼-73	98½	99½
PhilIntF 6½-79	94¾	95¾
Portugal 6¾-77	94½	95½
Proc&G 6½-82	91¼	92¼
Renault 6¾-82	88½	89½
Rockwell 6¾-73	96¼	97¼
Roth-Rijn 6¾-82	88¼	89¼
S.F.E 7-74	96¾	97¾
Shell Intl 6½-79	92¼	93¼
S.N.C.F. 6½-85	88	89
Siemens 5½-79	99	100
Simca 7-82	88	89
Sumitomo 7¾-73	99¼	100¼
Teledyne 7-73	98	99
Teled 6½-83 w/w	98	99½
TransalpF 6¾-83	88½	89½
TransoG 7-81	93	94
T.R.W. 7½-83	92½	93½
Zapataw/w 6¼-80	96½	98
LTV 5-88	59	61
Levin Town 5-88	70	72
MarMidland 5-88	102	104
Miles 4¾-93	110	112
Mitsui 6½-83	99½	101
Motorola 4½-83	99	101
MurphyO 5-89	73	75
Nabisco 5¾-88	101	03
Owensill 5-77	107	109
PanAm 5¼-88	88	90
Pepsico 4½-81	108½	110½
PhilMor 4¾-88	105	107
PhilMor 4¾-89	95½	97½
PhilLamp 4¾-83	109½	111½
R.C.A. 5-88	96½	98½
ReynMet 5-88	91	93
SCM 5¼-89	85	87
Searle 4¾-88	92½	94½
Texaco 4½-88	87½	89½
Tyco Int 5-84	69	71
UtahInt 5¾-83	114	118
WardFood 5¾-88	93	95
WarnLam 4½-88	120	122

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Amoco 5½-84	89	91
Amro 5½-89	94½	96½
Apco 4-89	101	103
AKU 4¾-89	92	94
Alusuisse 4¾-87	97	99
Ambac 5½-83	86	88
AmCan 4¾-88	92	74
AmTob 5¼-88	103½	105½
Asahi 6¼-84	102	104
Ashland 5-88	91	93
BurmaO 5¼-88	88	90
Chevron 5-88	98½	100½
Chrysler 4¾-88	84	86
Cummins 5-88	100	102
Denny's 5½-89	80	82
Equity Fd 5¼-89	104½	106½
EastKodak 4½-88	98	100
Firestone 5-88	100	102
Ford 5-83	84	86
GenElec 4¼-85	87	89
GenFoods 4⅞-82	101	103
I.S.E. 5-88	101	103
J. Logan 4¾-83	93	95
WaltKidde 5-89	91	93
KLM 5¾-88	99	101
Komatsu 6¼-84	102	104
Leasco 5-88	92	94
Leasco 5-89	75	77

Sterling-DM Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Ireland 7-81	94	96
N.Zealand 6¾-82	92	94
SiraKvina 7¼-83	95½	97½

Unit of Account Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
BancoFom 5.50-78	91	92
CassaMez 5½-78	88	89
Cavado 7¾-80	96½	97½
ComFedEl 6½-86	87	88
Copen Gr 5¾-84	90	91
Copen City 6¾-76	98	99
Copen City 5¾-88	94	95
CUF 6½-77	99	100
Escom 7¾-78	95½	96½
Eur C&S 5¾-86	92	93
NorgesK 5½-83	94½	95½
Redernes 6¾-80	97½	98½
Reed 6¾-83	92	93
Sacor 6¾-76	100	101
Sacor 6¾-77	99	100

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	98.12	93.58	114.21
Previous	98.15	93.65	114.53

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

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Box D 1,517, Herald Tribune, Paris

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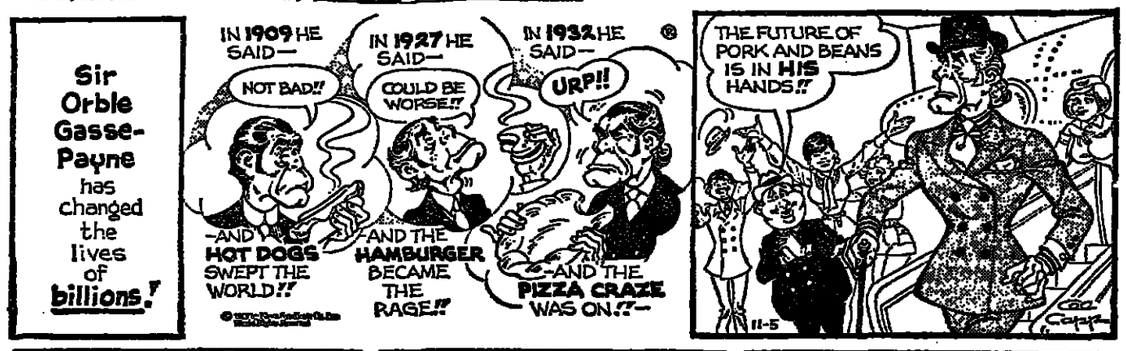
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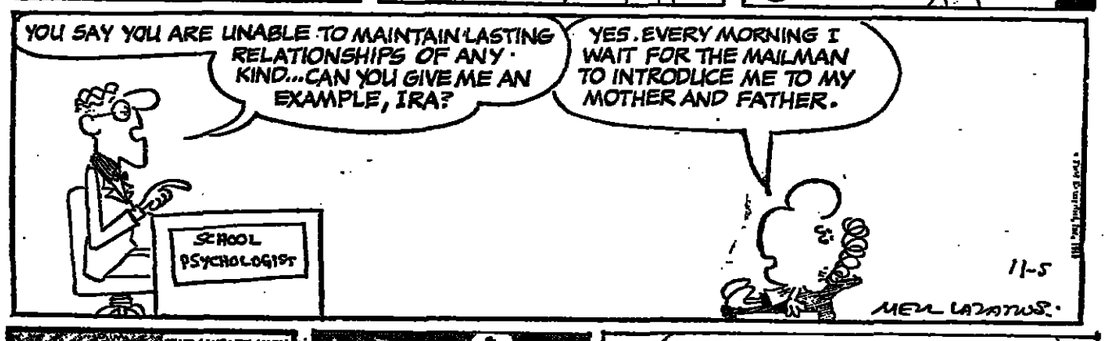
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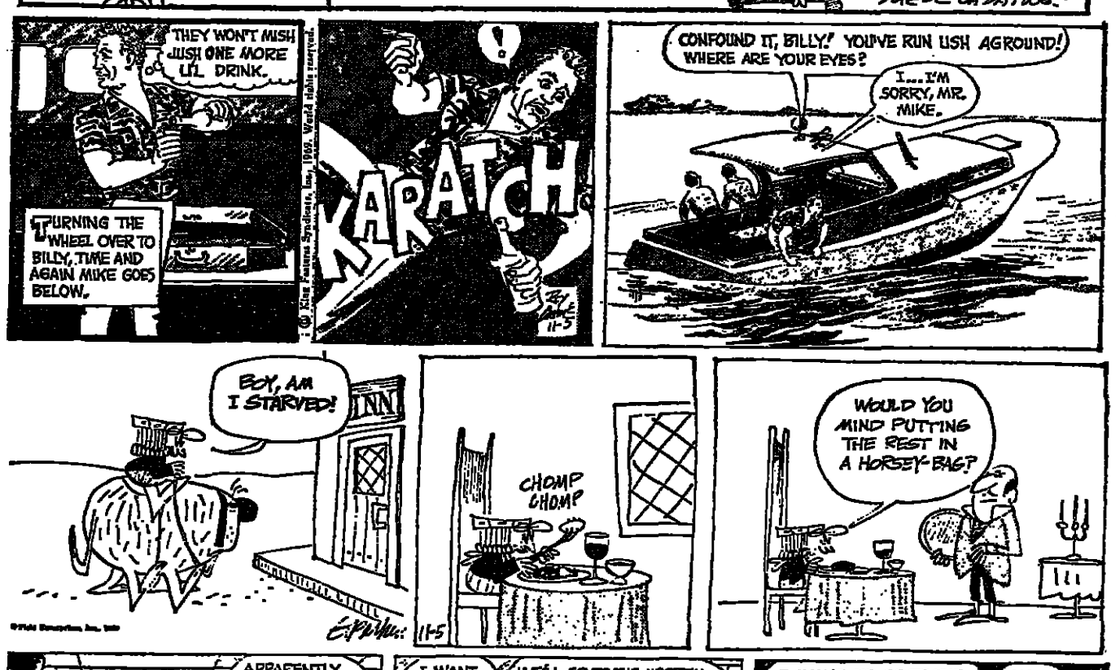
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Biters are sometimes bitten, and squeezers are sometimes squeezed. South suffered this ignominious fate on the diagramed deal.

At double-dummy West would had led a heart and East would have returned a club honor, giving the defense the first seven tricks. But in practice West naturally led a low club and South took the king.

South made the natural play of cashing five diamond tricks. He may have thought that he was squeezing the defenders, but they were not in particular trouble. West parted with two spades and a heart, and East with one spade and a heart. The position was then this:

NORTH
♠ 85
♡ 964
♢ —
♣ 87

WEST
♠ A
♡ Q8
♢ —
♣ AJ93

EAST
♠ Q109
♡ A10
♢ —
♣ 104

SOUTH
♠ KJ6
♡ KJ7
♢ —
♣ 6

At this point South could still have made his contract by taking a plunge in one of the major suits and making a winning guess. But he thought he could do better by surrendering the lead in clubs and waiting for the defenders to lead the major suits.

West cashed his four club winners and East parted with the nine of spades and the heart ten. South's last four cards were the two king-jack combinations, and he was trapped in a criss-cross squeeze.

South threw the spade jack. West cashed his ace and East made the last two tricks.

NORTH
♠ 85
♡ 964
♢ KQ965
♣ 872

WEST
♠ A72
♡ Q83
♢ 43
♣ AJ953

EAST
♠ Q1093
♡ A102
♢ 1082
♣ Q104

SOUTH (D)
♠ KJ64
♡ KJ75
♢ AJ7
♣ K6

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club five.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

B	A	C	H	■	T	H	E	M	E	■	H	A	T	H
A	C	H	E	■	R	A	R	E	R	■	O	G	R	E
S	E	A	R	■	A	L	I	A	S	■	S	O	A	R
T	R	U	M	A	N	■	S	T	A	L	A	G	M	A
■	■	V	A	L	S	E	■	S	T	E	N	■	■	■
C	L	I	N	G	I	N	G	■	Z	E	N	I	T	H
H	A	N	■	A	T	T	A	R	■	R	A	N	E	E
I	R	I	S	■	S	A	P	O	R	■	S	I	N	E
N	E	S	T	S	■	D	E	L	E	S	■	T	E	D
E	S	T	E	E	M	■	D	E	P	O	S	I	T	S
■	■	■	P	E	A	S	■	S	O	F	I	A	■	■
B	E	G	I	N	N	E	R	■	R	A	G	T	A	G
A	L	I	T	■	T	R	E	A	T	■	N	I	L	E
S	U	L	U	■	L	I	S	L	E	■	E	V	A	N
S	L	A	P	■	E	N	T	E	R	■	T	E	S	T

DENNIS THE MENACE



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Yesterday's Jumbles: SWAMP PRIZE FLORAL MORBID
Answer: *With this Spanish senorita you might make out an* OLD ROSE—DOLORES

BOOKS

HUEY LONG

By T. Harry Williams. Illustrated. Knopf. 834 pp. $12.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"I believe that some men, men of power can influence the course of history. They appear in response to conditions, but they may alter conditions, may give a new direction to history. In the process they may do great good or evil or both, but whatever the case they leave a different kind of world behind them. Their accomplishment should be recognized. I believe that Huey Long was this kind of man." So T. Harry Williams prefaces his 5-pound biography of the Louisiana Kingfish, the madcap politician who rose up in the Depression to shock and entertain and mesmerize America until, close to the brink of supreme power, perhaps, he was shot down by a young doctor in the corridor of the Capitol in Baton Rouge. Some people called him a Fascist a Hitler to which Huey replied: "Don't liken me to that sonofabitch. Anybody that lets his public policies be mixed with religious prejudice is a plain goddamned fool." Others said he was a demagogue, to which he responded: "I would describe a demagogue as a politician who don't keep his promises." Franklin D. Roosevelt, his archrival, called him "one of the two most dangerous men in America," to which Huey shrugged: "All I care is what the boys at the forks of the creek think of me. They would uphold my hands." T. Harry Williams considers Huey Long a great man.

Man Is Interesting

I'm not sure if Mr. Williams proves his thesis. (I'm not sure if the great-man theory of history can be proved). It doesn't matter. The theory forces one to focus on the man. By consulting the oral history (getting permission from Huey's son, Senator Russell Long, to speak with everyone alive who ever knew Huey), Mr. Williams has found out more about the man than any historian has ever known. And in this case the man is interesting enough to sustain any thesis, even one a thousand pages long.

Actually, the book seems much shorter than it is, and that's only partly due to the fascination of Long and the exotic political tropics of Louisiana in which he flourished. Mr. Williams, who teaches at Louisiana State University, is as natural a storyteller as Huey was an orator and filibusterer. (How else does one write and edit 18 books in a lifetime and still stay up to the mark of "P.G.T. Beauregard," "Lincoln and His Generals" and this latest volume?)

And the story of Huey Long's career has by now assumed an almost mythic dimension that detail serves to enrich rather than to obscure.

It began on Aug. 30, 1893, in a log cabin (a "comfortable, well-built" one owned by reasonably well-off parents) in Winnfield, a town in northern Louisiana. It wandered north to Memphis, where Huey wo as a traveling salesman; a to New Orleans, where in year at Tulane University learned enough law to pas bar exams at the age of 2 read a great deal as a and possessed a photogra memory), and north again Winnfield, where he set law practice in 1915. The proceeded upward—to bership-elect on the three Public Service Commissio 1918, to the Governorshi 1928, to the United States ate in 1932.

Though the path up crooked, the technique by he climbed was simple. It based on the old theory the quickest way to establi rep is to walk up and p the biggest guy in town. his law practice got m when he sued the ban Winnfield. Thus he becam man of the people when h tacked Louisiana's oil i tries. Thus he achieved tional prominence by sa ing the Senate establish and President Roosevelt self. Thus, when he was sassinated Sept. 8, 1935, had destroyed all political position in Louisiana and considered a serious chall for the Presidency.

This leaves out the color scope of Mr. Williams's e the outrageousness of L personality, the brashnes his behavior and the incre limits to which he went t cumulate perhaps more than any American pol figure has controlled befo since. It was the crude and the bewildering out ousness that made him s viled (and loved) in his and that has left him w reputation as a cancer i polity barely excised in tim

Mr. Williams cuts at reputation. He concedes Long outdid himself, rott his greed for power. (At point? After nearly being peached as Governor? discovering that the only enemy is an enemy castra But Mr. Williams holds t theory of Robert Penn ren's "All the King's M "that the politician who v to do good may have t some evil to achieve his

Huey Long did good, say Williams. Traveling out Winn County with its S ist-Populist tradition sti to his heels, he took the of the common man to th pitals of the state and country. He built Louisi highways and bridges, gav children free textbooks, her industrialists and save banks. And in his obse with redistributing Ame wealth ("Every man a ki he forced F.D.R. to out him with the New Deal the graduated income ta he was vindictive and headed and a clown, he serious, too. He was the American politician.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt book reviewer for The York Times.

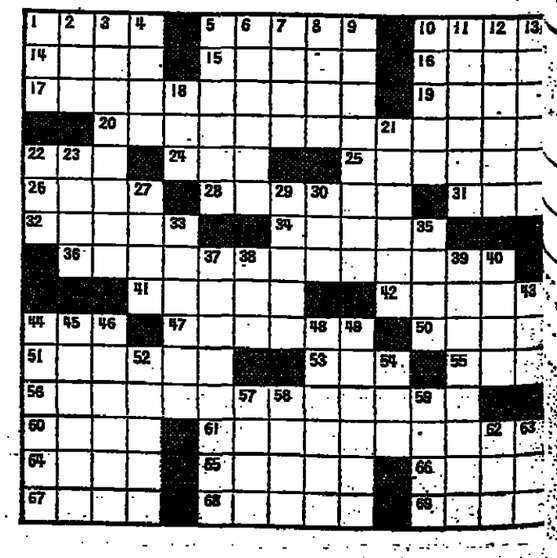
CROSSWORD — By Will W

ACROSS

1 Art movement.
5 Water plant.
10 Rope.
14 Tiff.
15 Rise up.
16 Weapon: Fr.
17 Associates.
19 Cuts off.
20 Assorted.
22 Triumphant cry.
24 Half a score.
25 Part of the head.
26 Companion.
28 Radio annoyance.
31 His: Fr.
32 Laomedon's son.
34 Applies paint.
36 Trappings.
41 More shifty.
42 Bakery items.
44 Weekday: Abbr.
47 Poetic foot.
50 Coalition.
51 Morsels.
53 Never: Ger.
55 Swiss canton.
56 Equipage.
60 Turkish liquor.
61 Atavistic traits.
64 Drinks.
65 Moslem prince.
66 Gait.
67 Parks.
68 Kind: It.
69 Ago: Scot.

DOWN

1 Medal: Abbr.
2 Mindanoan volcano.
3 Croatian region.
4 Gudrun's husband.
5 Vestiges.
6 Ruler.
7 —— Kasim.
8 Skin.
9 German shepherd.
10 Oregon city.
11 Soldiers.
12 Hypodermic vial.
13 Assents.
18 East: It.
21 Drink of the gods.
22 Elec. unit.
23 Orchestra instrument.
27 Facial featur
29 Sour.
30 High hill.
33 California beach.
35 Boor.
37 Money units Mideast.
38 Haw's companion.
39 Deceptive.
40 Indonesian island group.
43 Univ. course.
44 Beetle.
45 Shopping are
46 Tire, with "ou
48 Improper.
49 Mountain cha
52 Humid.
54 Printing spac
57 San ——.
58 Continually.
59 Small birds.
62 Common pref.
63 Anne or Mary Abbr.



ennis War een Again With Pros

...ONG ...strated. ...

...ehmann-H...

...ttle With USLTA Signing Players

By Neil Amdur

...his, where ... traveling ... w Orleans, ... at Tulane ... d enough ... ams at the ... great ... ossessed ... y, and ... eld, where ...actice in ...led upra... -elect on ... Service C... o the G... the United ... 1932.

...gh the ... the technic... bed was ... m the old ...ckest way ... to walk ... gest guy ... practice ... e sued ... ld. Thus ... the people ... Louisiana ...hus he announced an agreement to jointly ...prominent tournaments next year. No agreement has been reached for USLTA resident Rogers such as Arthur Ashe, Clark ...us, when ...ebner and Stan Smith to participate in these events.

...d Sept. ... ...troyed all ... World Championship Tennis in Louisiana sent a sharply worded letter to ...d a dozen ...ous national associations, in...President... ing the USLTA, telling them, ...aves, on ... ing other things, to "keep your ... Mr. Wilk...ds off our players." There have ...ageonisms ... reports that some pros had ...ty, the ... encouraged to break their ...ctor and ...tracts and regain "independent" ...which he...us and Davis Cup eligibility ...perhaps ...er the umbrella of national as...Americ...ations. Contract pros such as ...e contro...l Laver, Tony Roche and Tom ...was the ...er are ineligible for Davis Cup ...bewilder...g under current international ...nal mas...s.

...d lovel... At a recent meeting to discuss ...has le...nnis "Grand Prix," neither pro ...as a ...oup received invitations to attend. ...ely endor...e Grand Prix proposal was sup...illiams ...ted by officials in the USLTA. ...He ...the pros don't want to join," ...his ...association executive said. ...for ...gat's their hard luck."

...er ...h... The USLTA is considering the ...s Gran...ction of a highly paid commis...that ...ger or executive director to gov...n ener... the sport. The most promi...Williams ...ly mentioned name for the ...Robert ...tion has been Charles (Bud) ...the Kin...kinson, the former college foot...clinician ... coach, who currently is spe...may have ... consultant to President Nixon ...achieve ...he pros have not been consulted ...did good, ... an appointment.

...Traveling ...There just doesn't seem to be ...ty with ... desire on the part of the ...tradition...LTA to sit down with the pros," ...he told ... Fred Podesta, president of ...ren ... ...nis Champions, Inc. "Anything ...he sa... ...at they've done lately is only ...e bui... ...ening the breach."

...ld trie... Alastair B. Martin, president of ...e membe... USLTA, said today that "there's ...alists ma... feeling among some members ...s in t... ...at the pros should go their way ...tributing ... we should go ours.

...very me... I don't feel that way," Martin ...PDR ... led. "I've set up a meeting on ...the Ne... ...16 with one group and we ...ted ... ...e an officers' meeting tomorrow ...endeave... discuss scheduling. We certain...a cl... want to try and work out some ...He ... ...angement with the pros."

...olitician.

The Scoreboard

...ENNIS—At Torquay, England, Brit...'s Virginia Wade, who won the ...men's singles title at Aberavon last ...k, beat Catherine Eldon-Smith (Brit...) 6-0, 6-0 at Torquay in the women's ...gles second-round match of the Dewar ...o covered court lawn tennis tourna...at.

...By Fi... ...lis Wade, who took only 20 minutes ...hammer Miss Eldon-Smith, has reached ... last 16 and, in doing so, conceded ...Elec... ...y 11 points.

...Orche... ...t the men's second-round singles ...insto... ...h, John Barrett, a former British ...Famil... ...is Cup champion, beat Spain's ...Sou... ...standing junior champion, Antonio ...Hick... ...nos, 6-4, 8-7.

...Cadil... ...beach

...Boo...

...Mose... ...Allied...

...Hawl... ...compa...

...Decep... ...Indone... ...Island ...Beech... ...Unit... ...Stoppe... ...Tire, w... ...Impro... ...Mower... ...Humid... ...Printin... ...San — ...Combu... ...Small ... ...Comme... ...Anne o... ...Abbr...

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THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

Nate The Great & Friends

By Robert Lipsyte

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT).—Adam Clayton Powell has entered the Knicks' dressing room and waits near the door for a trumpet flourish. The congressman is wearing a dark suit, an open shirt and a scarf at his throat. He is swaying, ever so slightly, and smiling at objects as well as people. Across the room, Dave Stallworth yells, "The Man came through," and Powell smiles across at him until Stallworth yells, "Nate the Great, he's the man."

"Yes, yes, you all were great," says Powell, who has described himself as chaplain of the Knicks. He moves around the room, patting heads, shaking hands, being taken for granted. At last he comes to Willis Reed and says, "Willis, will you cut this out, I'm getting old for this kind of game."

Reed says softly, "I'm getting too old, too," and Powell smiles and, saying he has someone else to visit, moves back toward the door.

The seasons of sport have emptied into each other bountifully in New York. The Jets are world champions and so are the Mets, and Saturday night a crowded Madison Square Garden was gratified as the Knicks held a good lead on the Milwaukee Bucks until the last 70 seconds or so, and then had to scramble to win.

That was the club's 10th victory in 11 games this season, as fine a start as the Knicks have ever had, and their first victory over Lew Alcindor. As of last night, they are 11-1 for the season.



Adam Clayton Powell, "chaplain of the Knicks."

There are experts who say this Knick team is as good as any basketball team ever assembled, but what is important is the quick magic of their play. Earlier in the year, at the end of the 1968-69 season, the first five began to emerge as distinct individuals interacting: strong, steady, reliable Reed at center; tough, smart Dave DeBusschere sharing the corners with Bill Bradley, a maturing player who only looked as though he were trying to remember last night's dream; good-shooting Dick Barnett of the sleepy eyes and the swift and gifted Walt Frazier in the backcourt.

But they were only five, and foul trouble or injuries left the team weak and unbalanced. But this season, Cazzie Russell has recovered from a broken ankle, Stallworth from a heart attack and Mike Riordan, in his second year, has been graduated from a premeditated fouler to a top backcourt reserve.

And the bench is still not emptied, with Don May, John Warren, Bill Hosket and Nate Bowman, who Saturday night scored 12 points and played perhaps his best game as he dogged Alcindor for Reed, who was burdened with personal fouls.

My Baby

Basketball is a far more emotional game than football or baseball, the physical layout makes it more intimate and this season's Knicks' cut may make the Jets' and Mets' fans seem like concert-goers by comparison. The screams of women, the roars of men and the wounded whines of gamblers filled Saturday night. There were two standing ovations for Bowman, the second when he fouled out, and a gracious, but not effusive, response to Alcindor, who seemed distracted and curiously inactive on court, but scored 36 points and grabbed 27 rebounds.

"He's my baby," the Rev. Powell is saying much later, coming out of the Bucks' dressing room on the balls of his feet. "Lew Alcindor's from Harlem and he's my baby."

Alcindor is not from Harlem, he was raised in a predominantly white neighborhood in upper Manhattan, and only went to Harlem for identity, music and haircuts, according to his fascinating autobiography, now running in Sports Illustrated. He is glad to be in New York this night, he says, sorry that his team lost and not too pleased with his own performance.

Old and tired?

"Sometimes I feel I was here before Buddha, it all depends."

Out in the arena, workmen are preparing to convert the floor to an ice rink for a hockey game, but the basketball floor, yellow and shiny, looks nakedly ready for the spring night when fans will descend with hatchets to celebrate the world championship by chopping off pieces of hardwood to plant in home windowboxes filled with Shea Stadium turf.

Alcindor Outgunned By Reed

N.Y. Victory Is 11th in 12 Starts

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4 (AP).—Willis Reed wasn't the tallest man on the court last night, but he was the big reason the New York Knicks won their 11th of 12 games in the season.

Reed, who at 6-feet-10 gives away four inches to Milwaukee's Lew Alcindor, pumped in 35 points and grabbed 13 rebounds to lead the Knicks to a 109-93 National Basketball Association victory over the Milwaukee Bucks.

It was the only NBA action last night.

"I stunk," Alcindor said after the game. "I missed easy shots; it was like I wasn't even out there on the court."

The 7-foot-2 rookie failed to challenge Reed as the New Yorker moved outside for most of his field goals. Alcindor, on the other hand, scored only 17 points, his second lowest total of his short pro career, hitting only 7 of 20 shots from the field.

"Reed was standing out there with nobody on him," Alcindor said. Milwaukee coach Larry Costello said Alcindor was supposed to be guarding Reed.

Milwaukee and New York put on a dazzling defensive display for the first five minutes of the game, with the Knicks on top, 9-5. Then Reed, aided by Bill Bradley, Dick Marnett and Dave Debusschere, went to work. At the first stop, New York led 34-23.

Milwaukee's Bob Greacen, a second-round draft choice, made his NBA debut in the second period and spurred the Bucks to a 52-52 deadlock before the Knicks went into the locker room at halftime with a 65-60 advantage.

Greacen, who finished with 18 points, high for Milwaukee, connected on 7 of 7 from the floor and 4 of 4 from the free throw line. However, he received very little help.

The Bucks narrowed the gap to 95-88 with 3:50 remaining in the game before Reed scored six of New York's next eight points and salted away the victory.

"It was my fault more than anything else," Alcindor said of the defeat.

Royals King Suffers Broken Leg in NBA

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4 (AP).—Jim King, a guard recently obtained in a National Basketball Association trade with the San Francisco Warriors for Jerry Lucas, suffered a fractured left leg Friday night in the 139-121 loss to the Seattle Supersonics, the Cincinnati Royals announced today.

The Royals said King would be lost to the team for six to eight weeks.

Indians Cut Tie

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 4 (UPI).—The Cleveland Indians of the American League canceled today their six-year working agreement with the Portland Beavers of the Pacific Coast League. The community-owned team is up for sale.

Nicklaus Victory in Kaiser Open Moves Him to No. 4 in PGA Earnings

PALM BEACH GARDENS, Fla., Nov. 4 (AP).—Jack Nicklaus, who picked up $28,000 with his sudden death victory in the Kaiser Open golf tournament yesterday, has moved into fourth place on the PGA's money winning list.

Nicklaus, who has three tournament victories, has won $122,567 on the tour this year. Frank Beard continues as the leading money winner with $174,574.

The top 10 money winners with number of tournaments played and victories in parentheses:

1. Frank Beard [29-2], $174,574; 2. Dave Hill [26-3], $155,849; 3. Gary Player [16-1], $123,897; 4. Jack Nicklaus [21-3], $122,567; 5. Gene Litter [20-2], $112,737; 6. Ray Floyd [24-3], $109,906; 7. Billy Casper [21-2], $100,714; 8. Lee Trevino [28-1], $100,025; 9. Bruce Crampton [29-0], $93,528; 10. George Archer [25-2], $91,503.

Italy Overwhelms Wales, 4-1, To Advance in World Cup Play

ROME, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Italy broke loose in the second half today to defeat Wales 4-1, in a Group-3 World Cup qualification soccer match that established the Italians as one of the favorites to go to Mexico for the world championship finals.

Before a capacity crowd of 90,000 Luigi (Gigi) Riva scored three times in leading Italy to their crucial victory, and set the stage for the group deciding match Nov. 22 in Naples against East Germany.

Italy led 1-0 at halftime after Riva scored in the 35th minute on a give-and-go pass play that Welsh goalie Gary Sprake had no chance to field.

Sandro Mazzola, who replaced Pietro Anastasi at the start of the second half, hit a blazing net-high shot from 15 yards out after 55 minutes to make it 2-0.

But Wales, outmanned and outrun almost the entire match, got a surprise goal after 66 minutes when reinstated team captain Mike England headed a soft shot past goalkeeper Enrico Albertosi.

The goal came after a corner kick, a melee in front of Albertosi and short pass to England from Alan Durban.

Riva got his second goal after 70 minutes, a curving shot from the left of Sprake, and made it 4-1 and a hat trick in the 77th minute, on an almost identical play.

Except for England's goal, the only times Wales seriously threatened came after 16 minutes when Albertosi made two sprawling saves against Durban and Terence Yorath.

The defeat doomed Wales to a 0-4 won-lost record in the group and left Italy and East Germany with identical records. Each has won two matches and drawn one.

Riva's three goals today gave him six for the group series.

Kathy Will Ride Again in National Horse Show Event

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Kathy Kusner, whose debut as a thoroughbred jockey was delayed when she broke her leg last year in the National Horse Show, returns to Madison Square Garden as a member of the United States team in the annual event which opens today for an eight-day run.

Other members of the U. S. squad that will face Argentina, Canada and Mexico are Olympic gold medalist Bill Steinkraus, four-time Olympic rider Frank Chapot and 32-year-old Jared Brinsmade, who is making his debut here.

Miss Kusner was on the verge of becoming the first woman in history to ride at a major thoroughbred track when she broke her leg last year. Since her recovery she has ridden and won at the races, but her purses were sent as donations to the United States equestrian team so she could maintain her amateur standing.

Pro Football Roundup

Did Packers Hide Starr's Injuries?

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT).—Don Horn, not Bart Starr, was the starting quarterback for Green Bay in Pittsburgh on Sunday. Starr had a sore arm and a sore neck, plus other ailments, but his injuries had not been reported publicly before the game as required by league rules. Were the Packers attempting to hide Starr's condition in defiance of the rules? "We're investigating," a National Football League spokesman said here yesterday.

Horn, who will be Starr's successor should Bart retire next winter as seems likely, was starting his first pro game. He was "nervous." He said, "Coach [Phil Bengston] didn't tell me until five minutes before the game that I was going to start."

Horn played three periods ineffectually, with the Steelers intercepting three of his passes. Starr went into the game with Green Bay trailing, 24-21, and completed seven of 10 passes. One, for 43 yards to Carroll Dale, brought the winning touchdown in a 38-34 contest. Watching Starr was Terry Hanratty, the rookie Steeler quarterback. "He was playing when I was in the first or second grade," said the 21-year-old Hanratty.

Let's hear it for the defensive unit of the Denver Broncos and especially the four pass rushers, Rich Jackson, Dave Costa, Jerry Inman and Pete Duranko. In beating San Diego, 13-0, the Broncos recorded the first shutout in the team's spotty 10-year history. The Chargers were blanked for the first time since 1961 and their quarterback, John Hadl, was spilled six times by the Denver pass rush, which may be the best in the American Football League.

Similarly, the Cincinnati Bengals gave Daryle Lamonica, the Oakland quarterback, a hard time and intercepted five of his passes while beating the Raiders. Lamonica also lost a fumble. Greg Cook, the Bengal passer, completed 11 of 19 attempts for two touchdowns and 189 yards. He had missed four games with a sore arm.

Other quarterback developments saw Buffalo replace Jack Kemp with Dan Darragh; Norm Van Brocklin praised Roman Gabriel and Detroit signed John Stofa off the Cincinnati taxi squad.

Darragh, five weeks out of the Army, had hard going against Kansas City. He was dropped for losses nine times and four passes were intercepted. Len Dawson, who missed four games with strained ligaments, finished for the Chiefs, but got his addition mixed up. He ordered a field goal when ahead 12-7 with two minutes left. Jan Stenerud kicked it, his fifth. Dawson was sure that 7 from 15 left 9, a safe margin.

When told Buffalo could have tied the game, 15-15, with a touchdown and a 2-point conversion, Dawson said, "I'm no good at math."

After Gabriel was spectacular for the undefeated Rams against Atlanta, Van Brocklin said, "Gabe now is the best quarterback in pro football." The words came from a former master who has always been critical of quarterbacks. The Ram defense crushed Atlanta, which gained just 6 yards in the first half.

Football Ratings

WRITERS' POLL
By The Associated Press

(First-place vote record in parenthesis; and points for first 15 places based on 20-16-16-14-12-10-9-8-7-6 etc. basis.)

1.	Ohio State (38)	(6-0) 742
2.	Texas (5)	(6-0) 682
3.	Tennessee (2)	(6-0) 590
4.	Arkansas	(6-0) 515
5.	Penn State (1)	(7-0) 466
6.	Southern California	(6-0-1) 732
7.	UCLA	(7-0-1) 357
8.	Notre Dame	(5-1-1) 275
9.	Missouri	(6-1) 222
10.	Purdue	(6-1) 194
11.	Auburn	(5-2) 148
12.	Louisiana State	(6-1) 140
13.	Florida	(6-1) 85
14.	Stanford	(4-2-1) 69
15.	Kansas State	(5-2) 64
16.	Georgia	(5-2) 56
17.	Mississippi	(4-3) 39
18.	Michigan	(5-2) 28
19.	Air Force	(5-2) 22
20.	Nebraska	(5-2) 13
21.	Oklahoma	(4-2) 13

Others receiving votes, listed alphabetically: Alabama, Florida State, Houston, Indiana, West Virginia, Wyoming.

College Football Roundup

Running Game Returns, Especially in Texas

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT).—In an era of Super Everything, from planes to quarterbacks to calisthenics, college football coaches have reshaped the oldest phase of the sport and released the Super Ground Game.

Such intriguing technical terms as wishbone, veer and triple option have replaced the traditional three yards and a cloud of dust. Offensive linemen, once considered too slow and fat for defense, now are recruited and respected as bodyguards and blockers.

The reappearance of the running game will never rival the forward pass for spontaneity or spectator excitement. But as wet, autumn weather descended over the country last weekend, air power gave way to six yards, mud in your eye and a slew of ground-gaining records.

Unbeaten Texas, which uses the pass as a distress signal, trudged out four backs who totaled more than 100 yards each in a 45-14 victory over Southern Methodist. En route to their 15th consecutive conquest, the Longhorns gained 611 yards on the ground and prompted Hayden Fry, the SMU coach, to comment, "They're unreal, awesome, just great. Their backs just ran over our best tacklers."

Ohio State, the nation's No. 1 team, ran by Northwestern for its 20th straight triumph and gained 362 yards in the 35-6 victory. Another highly ranked unbeaten, Tennessee, punished a proud Georgia defense for 386 yards rushing during an impressive 17-3 decision played in a steady rain.

"I'd never seen so much daylight," said Bobby Scott, the Tennessee quarterback. "I just couldn't believe those big holes in the line."

There was so much daylight between Notre Dame and Navy that the Irish played a sophomore halfback, Joe Gallagher, who was not even listed on the roster. In winning, 47-0, Notre Dame registered a school record of 720 yards on offense, 537 of it rushing.

Running to daylight is nothing new for Steve Owens, Oklahoma's sturdy 213-pound tailback. He scored four touchdowns (raising his career total to 50, one below the national collegiate record held by Glenn Davis of Army) and plowed for 248 yards in 53 rushes during the Sooners' 37-14 rout of Iowa State.

No Dartmouth team had ever enjoyed a six-touchdown spree against Yale. But this unbeaten band of Indians, No. 3 in the country in rushing, shook off a 14-7 first-quarter deficit and wore down the Elis with 322 yards of ground power. The 42-21 conquest left Dartmouth and Princeton, an easy 33-6 victory over Brown, at the top of the Ivy League and awaiting their Nov. 22 meeting.

The pride of the East, Penn State, also flexed its muscles, late as usual. Behind, 16-10, to Boston College in the third quarter, with their 26-game winning streak and national ranking in jeopardy, the Nittany Lions turned to their trademarks, defense and the run, and pulled away, 38-16. Penn State's rushing total: 398 yards.

Even Florida State got the message last weekend. One of the country's most pass-conscious teams, the Seminoles, used a triple option series on unsuspecting South Carolina, totaled 258 yards rushing and triumphed, 34-9.

On the West Coast, Southern California gained 316 yards rushing to 83 passing but, as is its fashion, waited until the final 57 seconds to score a touchdown and overcome California, 14-9. USC's rival for the Rose Bowl berth, University of California, Los Angeles, had no trouble beating Washington, 57-14, a team worried more about a black-athlete crisis than winning its first game.

Eight Negro starters elected not to play because of the suspension of four black players last Thursday. Washington has a 0-7 won-lost record this year.

The Scoreboard

POLO—At Buenos Aires, Argentina overwhelmed the United States 18 to 6 today to win the America Polo Cup. The Argentines, who downed the U.S. foursome 12 to 6 last week in the first of two games for the cup, proved themselves to be by far the most powerful polo squad in the world.

Juan Carlos Harriott, the only 10-handicap player in the world, captained Argentina to victory, but the most outstanding member of the winning squad was Horacio Heguy, who scored seven goals.

BASEBALL—At Nishinomiya, Japan, the Yomiuri Giants, Central League champions, captured the Japan Series by defeating the Hankyu Braves, Pacific League pennant winners, 8-2. The Giants had three home runs, including a grand slammer by first baseman Sadaharu Oh.

The victory gave the Japanese version of baseball's World Series to Yomiuri 4-2. It was the fifth consecutive championship for the Giants and the second straight over the Braves.

FIGURE SKATING—At London, Austria's Elisabeth Nestler retained the women's Richmond Trophy international skating competition with eight placements and 1.713 points. Miss Patricia Dodd of Britain finished in the runner-up position (17 placements, 1,721.9 points) with Italy's Rita Trapanese, third (30, 1,713.9).

HORSE RACING—At Melbourne, Australia, Rainlover, a South Australian five year old, repeated his 1968 triumph when he won the 109th running of the Melbourne Cup at Flemington Racecourse. Rainlover is only the second horse in the history of the race to win in successive years.

Metreveli Is Titlist In Russian Tennis

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Alexander Metreveli and Olga Morozova won the Soviet Union's national tennis titles in Tashkent.

Metreveli beat Vladimir Palman 7-5, 8-6 to win the men's crown and Miss Morozova beat Ruiza Islanova 7-5, 6-2 for the women's title.

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Observer

Pigskin Passivity

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—As winter's long night descended, we huddled around the television set and watched men who were slightly out of focus play football. Television in those days was almost always slightly out of focus. Nothing really worked well at that time—cars were always slightly out of tune and the telephone, when it rang at all, invariably rang at the wrong time and, even then, only to convey unpleasant news or to urge people to purchase real estate in Florida. There was a sense of planned decadence in the air.

Huddled around our television sets watching the football, we let the year die untended out beyond the tube's glow. Snug as hibernating bears we were, though the leaves fell in the rain and rotted and in the dusk's early dark vandals stole our jack-o'-lanterns from the steps and smashed them against the houses. Afterward, the woodwork on the front of the houses would smell of pumpkin for days.

Inside around our television sets, we were untouched by all that so long as there was football.

We were devoted to our aspirin. During pauses between games we would hunker down and argue about which aspirin was superior and more often than not the television set would join the debate by comparing three or four aspirins that were slightly out of focus.

As autumn wore down into deep winter, the television set would begin to take on the smell of the locker room, a result no doubt of all the locker rooms that had been projected through it during the post-game interviews. This odor, compounded of liniments, perspiration-soaked socks and overheated television cameras, mingled with the odors of the viewing room—beer, cigarette smoke, spilled soup and half-eaten liverwurst sandwiches—to create what was called "end-of-year house smell."

How happy we were with the football. The house could have reeked of "end-of-year house smell" all year round for all we cared, so long as the football never stopped.

But, oh, how dreary life seemed on those days when there was not a game to be found anywhere on the television set. For days we would watch football, breathing in contentment, warm in each other's body heat, inhaling the good locker-room aroma that came off the tube.

It did not matter that the aroma was slightly out of focus, so long as there was a game, or a pre-game show, or a post-game wrapup, or a special on the history of football, or a scoreboard rundown, or an interview with the man who had executed the winning "red dog," or a taped rerun of a game we had seen 80 or 90 hours ago, or even a newsreel clip of some football player who was resisting pressure to sell his saloon.

And then, periodically, the television would fail us. No football on channel 9. No football on channel 4. No football on channels 2, 5, 8 or 11. Or, for that matter, on channels 3, 6, 7, 10, 12 or 13.

Someone would invariably rise stiffly in the darkness and hit the television set and ask, "what's happened to the thing?" and we would all close in around it and squeeze it and pound the tube, and someone would say, "if there's no football, it must be Tuesday."

Later, of course, there was always football, until the bubble burst. But in those early days, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday seemed more than the spirit could bear. A few of us would go outside to watch the year die.

We would stand there in the unfamiliar external atmosphere and sneer at the lack of excitement and someone would invariably say, "the dying of the year is even slower than baseball." And someone else would invariably reply, "it would be better if there were a front four to break its back and get it over with."

The fallen leaves would lie there rotting with incredible slowness in the falling rain, which was always slightly out of focus, and we would all take some aspirin. In the air there was an overpowering sense of planned pointlessness.

A Tub For Talk



AP.

This bathtub was designed for talk. And, presumably, for baths. Here, models Avril Crampton and Peter Findley demonstrate the possibilities of "The Conversation Bath," created by Alfred Goslett Ltd. of London, a firm that asserts that their tub, of Perspex (a plastic), incorporates the most modern techniques and materials.

UNESCO Hopes to Halt Art Smuggling

By Anthony Winnings

PARIS, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Developing nations, worried that their art treasures are being gradually looted by richer countries, can take heart.

Moves are being made in Paris to draw up an international convention aimed at halting a thriving black market in antiquities that is draining poorer countries of their cultural heritage.

The attempt to find internationally acceptable guidelines for an anti-art smuggling code is underway at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

"There has been a great deal of under-the-counter smuggling of art works from such countries as Turkey, Iran and Mexico," said a UNESCO spokesman.

Antiquities have been finding their way into museums and private collections in Europe and the United States. The idea behind the convention is to crush the smuggling rings once and for all.

Began in 1964

Interest in an international convention to impose strict controls on the movement of antiquities and to punish smugglers dates back to the early 1960s.

In November 1964, the UNESCO general conference adopted a recommendation urging that such a code should be adopted as soon as possible.

Now a draft agreement which could form the basis of a convention has finally been drawn up. Behind the draft are Asian, Latin American and some European countries particularly hard hit by art smuggling.

The embryo document, drawn up by an international team of lawyers and art experts, is being studied by member states of UNESCO.

The draft covers a wide spectrum of cultural property, ranging from paintings to archaeological finds.

Also included is property of artistic interest which is more than 50 years old—rare manuscripts and art books, property of historical interest including the history of technology, and rare specimens of minerals, flora and fauna.

One of the aims of the draft agreement is to require countries to set up their own watchdog national organizations to protect art treasures.

Another article would require all parties to seize smuggled art works and return them to the country of origin after punishing the offenders.

A third important provision would call on countries signing the convention to introduce a system of certificates authorizing the export of antiquities and attesting to their authenticity.

Export certificates would have a two-fold purpose in that countries signing the convention would agree not to import art works unless they were accompanied by such a document.

The Backers

Among countries which have given the draft agreement strong backing are Peru and Mexico, both victims of smuggling rings. Also behind the project are Italy, Spain and Greece, which have all received the unwelcome attention of art smugglers since World War II.

One country which could raise some opposition to the projected convention is the United States, the world's richest customer for antiquities. Informed sources said U.S. representatives had described the draft as premature.

The draft agreement has a number of hurdles to clear before it can be ratified by UNESCO's 125 member states. Interested nations studying the draft are due to make final comments this month. Experts will meet here next April to discuss the comments and make amendments.

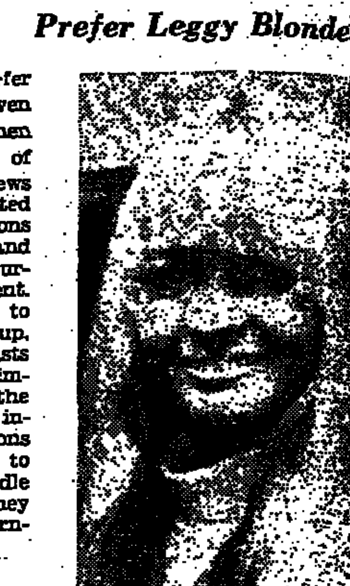
The amended draft will then come up for adoption at the UNESCO general conference in October, 1971. If passed, it will be up to individual member states to ratify it.

PEOPLE: British Gentlemen Prefer Leggy Blondes

British gentlemen still prefer blondes (by 75 percent). Even more important—the merry men of England like a good pair of legs. This earthshaking news comes from a survey conducted by a London public relations firm. Bachelors between 16 and 25 were questioned in the survey and legs won by 72 percent. A pretty face was important to a mere 22 percent of the group, which numbered 200. Breasts were considered of primary importance by 6 percent of the fellows. Most of the group indicated "traditional" opinions on marriage: they'd refuse to allow their wives to handle finances and most said they wouldn't marry a lass who earned more than they.

* * *

West German millionaire playboy **Gunter Sachs**, whose three-year marriage to **Brigitte Bardot** ended in divorce in September, announced yesterday he's engaged to 26-year-old Swedish model **Mirja Larsson**. Miss Larsson's father is a broker in Halmstadt, Sweden. No date for the wedding has been set.



Mirja Larsson

* * *

"Midsummer madness" ruled the court and with that a Gorseinon, England, education officer and his wife were freed from prison. The **Gwynne Thomases** had been serving a nine-month sentence for running up $1,600 in hotel, clothes and auto rental bills last summer. "Mrs. Thomas was in a bad state of health," the court decided yesterday. "And Mr. Thomas was in a far-from-healthy condition. They both appeared to be suffering from a case of midsummer madness," said the court. That's quite a precedent.

* * *

These days the fashion is to find unique surroundings for a marriage ceremony: cowpastures, underwater, and the back of a motorcycle are some of the more recent settings for the event. Yesterday, two Japanese men, **Ken Takahashi**, 23, and his brother **Shunichita**, 21, were wed to their brides in a double ceremony aboard a jet as it flew over the North Pole bound from Tokyo to London. The girls held carnations during a short ceremony and airliner's captain witnessed signing of the marriage ce[rtifi]cates. "We thought as we [live] in the space age it would [be a] good idea to have our wed[ding] up in the air," said one of [the] brides, **Natsujo Satoo**, 23.

* * *

A 31-year-old Australian [bach]elor won $280,000 in a [sweep]stake on the 1969 Mel[bourne] Cup Horse Race the other [day] and immediately locked hi[mself] in a hotel room. Said sh[ear]ner **Bert Douglas**, an oil ri[gger,] before closing the door: "I[...] be with this much money I [...] start looking around." [...] name of the horse: Cain [...]

* * *

Jimmy Durante was desc[ribed] as in excellent condition [yes]terday in a Phoenix, [...] hospital where he's being t[reat]ed for head lacerations. [...] cause of the malady? The [76-]year-old entertainer slipped [and] fell while taking a nose [...] backstage at the Arizona [State] Fair.

* * *

And a happy 75th birt[hday] to **Josh Bingham**, better kn[own] as "Frisco." A nightclub o[wner] in Paris and London bet[ween] the wars, he knew and se[rved] them all—from royalty [to] Hemingway.

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This feature appears every Wednesday and Saturday, along with many other job opportunities daily on this page.

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AMERICAN, 24, secretarial skills, excellent business experience. Light knowledge of French. Seeks position in Paris. Box 6,399, Herald, Paris.

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ENGLISH OR AMERICAN SECRETARY, English shorthand, knowledge French for American executive. Call: Paris, Miss BIENEMAN, BRE. 17-20.

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BRITISH ISLES (incl. Ireland): 28 Great Queen Str., London W.C.2. (Tel.: 242 6593.)

FRANCE (Head Office): 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e (T.: 225-28-90.)

GERMANY: BOHN International KG, 6 Frankfurt/Main, Eschersheimer Landstr. 295. Tel.: 56 36 29 and 56 36 51. Telex: 04-14902.

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SPAIN: Rafael G. Palacios, 7 Plaza Conde del Valle de Suchil, Apto. 204, Madrid 15. (Tel.: 257 3005.)

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ENGLISH GIRL seeks job in family, California. Hernandez, 55 Moorhill Rd., Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, England.

AMERICA. Australian mother's helper seeks job, has visa, very capable. Our reference, Reday, 25 Kings Road. Tel.: London 730 8122. Cables: 'Search Agy'.

A SINGLE butler/valet gentleman's gentleman seeks post where complete control and personal service is required. Cooking also. Drives, etc. Distinguished record U.S./U.K. our ref. 10, 25 Kings Road. Tel.: London 730 8122. Cables: 'Search Agy'.

ENGLISH nanny seeks post East Coast U.S.A. has visa, drives, long service record. Our ref. NOLAN, 25 Kings Road. Tel.: London 730 8122. Cables: 'Search Agy.'

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BABY SITTER AMERICAN. Call: Paris, LIT 67-60, after 10:30 a.m.

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